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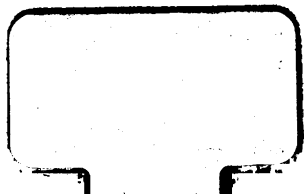
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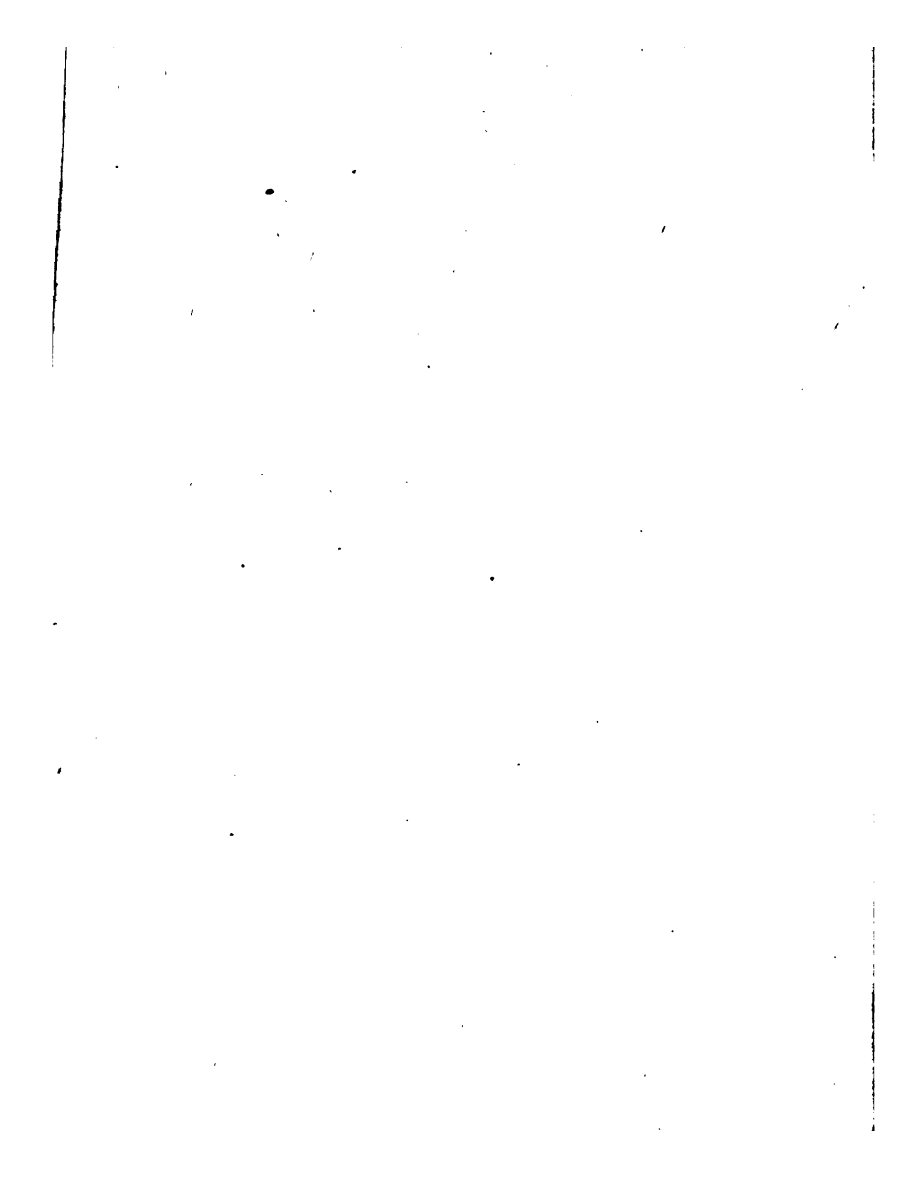
1. Debating.



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THE DEBATER'S TREASURY

BY

WILLIAM PITTENGER

AUTHOR OF "TOASTS," &C.

COMPRISING A LIST OF OVER TWO
HUNDRED QUESTIONS FOR DE-
BATE, WITH ARGUMENTS BOTH
AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

PHILADELPHIA

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INTRODUCTION.

The question is often asked, Can the art of debate be cultivated? To this question we reply, it certainly can. Natural qualities furnish the foundation in this art as well as in any other, but skill comes through rightly directed practice.

This treatise gives a few simple directions to help the novice into the right path, but he must rely upon the facility only to be acquired through long practice. A long list of questions is given, suitable for discussion, which will be useful in schools and in debating societies. When a question is to be selected for a coming debate it will hardly be possible to read over a list so varied as this without either finding what is wanted or a suggestion of an acceptable topic.

The arguments appended are not all that might be offered; they may not even be the best; but they will show that something can be said on each side of the question. The notes explain the nature and scope of the question, especially where arguments are perfectly

obvious. The list is intended for a wide range of debaters. Some topics will seem almost childish; others will appear too difficult for any but students specially prepared. This was inevitable. Let each take what may suit him and pass by those either too hard or too easy. No one class of students will ever need to use all of them.

It has not been thought necessary to add references to sources of information. Some of these are self-evident as to the appropriate articles in cyclopædias. Others would be beyond the reach of students. In several books of the same general character which have come under the writer's notice reference has been made to back numbers of English reviews and magazines, sometimes fifty years old. Not much utility in that! One who has access to a great library will have little trouble in finding the books and papers which will give material for a coming debate; others will have to be satisfied with the material at hand. The debater's art is not so much in accumulating a vast mass of facts: that belongs rather to the student: and while such facts may be used effectively by a good debater, they not infrequently are ill-digested and positively hurtful. We do not wish to imply that ignorance adds to a debater's force. The more he knows the better, if he has it well in hand and understands what to omit. But the gathering of knowledge belongs to the general student. The art of debate teaches to use effectively what is already known.

THE DEBATER'S TREASURY.

FORMS OF DEBATE.

The ability to debate a question skillfully and forcibly is of great value. It is a desirable accomplishment and has often been the passport to wealth and fame. In the conflict of opinion prevailing in every department of life, it is desirable to maintain our own side in the face of all opposition. Whoever cannot do so may possess brilliant ideas, may originate wise plans, and even be eloquent with pen and tongue, but he will always find it difficult to secure the co-operation of others. "He is a good debater," when said of a man in State, Church, or business, is very apt to call out the rejoinder, "Then let us, if possible, secure his help."

The simplest form of debate is a regular discussion between two persons. A mere "argument," carried on in conversation on political or other topics is not dignified with this title. But when a formal question is proposed and two persons oppose each other in set speeches we have the rudimentary debate. A chairman may pre-

side and judges render a decision, and each speaker may speak more than once according to agreement. If each should have but a single speech the addresses might be interesting and might fairly set forth the opposing views; but the mental struggle which makes a debate the most interesting form of speech could not be fully developed. The second speaker might attack the first, but unless the exercises were extended there would be no opportunity of seeing what could be said in reply. In considering debate, therefore, we will assume that there are either more than two speakers or that more than one speech is allowed.

The question should be so stated (especially for this form of direct controversy) as to allow a distinct affirmative and negative. Should the question be, "Which is the most useful metal, gold, silver, or iron?" the speakers might advocate the metals in the order of naming, but it would be better to change the form so as to ask a question directly or affirm the superiority of one over the others, thus, "Gold is more useful than silver or iron," or, "*Resolved*, That iron is more valuable than gold or silver," or, "Is silver more necessary to men than gold or iron?" Either of these modes of statement throws the weight of affirming on one party and that of denying on the other.

Let us assume that the debate is between two persons only, A and B, the first affirming, and that they have two "rounds." If the speakers are well matched and

the sides of the question are fairly equal, success will depend upon the skill with which each manages his case as really as if they were playing a game of chess.

The affirmative has the opening, and A can present his case without distraction. He can in great measure choose his own ground. If time is unlimited he may give all his arguments, but will be unwise in so doing, for he would then be on the defensive only in his second speech. On the other hand, he may reserve all his force and give his adversary nothing to answer. But this is equally unwise, as the prepossession of the audience would be against him. If he can make a clear statement of his own case and support it by some plausible reasoning to which the answer will not be too obvious; reserving his strongest point for the second speech, he will be in the best position to receive the coming attack.

The first speech of B is easier to make than his opponent's. The question has been stated and interest awakened. Introduction may be dispensed with advantageously. Let B take the best of A's points, which he feels sure he can completely and quickly answer, and when he has succeeded in this the audience will presume that he can treat all others in the same fashion. It is often wise not to try to answer all arguments but to take fair specimens of the whole. Much depends upon the right choice being made. It is not good policy to take all the weak or all the strong arguments of an opponent, but rather some of each. State these arguments

fairly and answer them in the shortest way possible. The faculty of strong, clear statement is invaluable to a debater; and he will gain much if he always puts his opponent's argument with perfect fairness, so that an answer will be seen to be real and not an evasion.

The speaker on the negative must not, however, be satisfied with merely answering. It is sometimes maintained that he is out of order if he advances any new argument of his own. This is nonsensical, for most questions are affirmative only in form, and it probably arose from confounding the functions of the debater with those of the judge. Should no arguments be produced by the affirmative the judge would assign the decision to the negative; but no speaker on the negative should fail to bring forth the best argument for his view irrespective of what his opponent may or may not do. If B does not give half his first speech to setting forth his own case he will give an impression that little can be said for it. In discussing the question, "Is protection advantageous to the United States?" it would be folly for the negative to only answer arguments without putting in the strongest possible plea for free trade. The reason of this is that a speech can seldom be disproved with mathematical exactness, and to overcome the residuum as well as to give a spice of novelty to the whole speech it is well to have some original arguments on the negative also.

A rises to make his second speech. The necessity of

condensation in what he says is now imperative. Indeed, nothing can supply a training which will call out all the powers of the mind and develop its resources better than a warm discussion with a formidable adversary. In classes it often happens that persons who can hardly find material for an essay or an oration come to the second speech of a warm discussion regretting the limitations of time. A good mode of procedure for A would be about the following: He may restate the question if his adversary has drifted away from it; answer the original argument of B; show the insufficiency of the answers of B to the arguments of A's first speech; and then with all the force at his command bring forth his own additional points.

The last speech of B may review the whole ground by a summary of the arguments he himself had advanced previously and a refutation of A's, especial prominence being given to those last brought forward. Additional arguments now brought forward may be like reserves thrown into the crisis of a battle. He may not be required "to prove a negative," yet argument piled upon argument will make as much impression on the mind of the judge as if he was arguing for the affirmative. He must not only make out his case but fortify it against the last assault of A. This may be done if he can anticipate the probable course of his adversary and show in advance the insufficiency of his answers.

It is usual to give the closing speech to the one who opened the debate, limiting it in time. This is granted only for the purpose of compensating for the disadvantage of having nothing to answer in the first speech, and the rule is that no new matter is to be introduced. This restricts the address to answering arguments of the negative. It is legitimate, however, in making such answers to repeat the arguments previously made for the purpose of showing the insufficiency of the answers of the negative, and such repetition made with condensation and clearness is of immense value. A skillful advocate in fifteen minutes will cause his opponent's case to drop out of sight and his own to stand out fresh and vivid. Before a popular audience or an untrained judge this alone will determine the decision. In law the charge of the judge to the jury to a great extent neutralizes this advantage: and in debating societies the presiding officer is usually expected to thus "refer the question" to a committee of judges, which places the two sides more nearly on an equality; for without this provision the advantage is clearly with the affirmative, which has both the opening and closing.

Additional speakers make very little change in the form of debate. The numbers on each side are kept equal and the opening and closing speech on the affirmative are given to the same person. Where the number of speakers is more than two or three one speech only is allowed each, with the exception of the closing, which is

still allowed to the one who opens. The only additional caution is for the earlier speakers not to try to cover the whole ground and for the later ones not to repeat arguments already used.

Another form of debate given in some text-books, as if it were the only one, is for a question to be proposed to a whole class or society, and for each one to speak according to his sentiments either when his name is called from a prepared list or when he may be able to gain the floor in due parliamentary order. This approaches more nearly the usual mode of discussion in the transaction of business in parliamentary bodies, but it lacks the element of direct controversy which makes the mode already described so fascinating. It is well for societies to practice both forms. In this latter instead of an affirmative and negative there is a resolution or motion to be supported or opposed. In this case the maker of the motion or introducer of the resolution makes his first address, in which he ought, first of all, to make clear why he takes that action; then when all have spoken, he is allowed a limited time to meet the objections that have been urged against his scheme. Most of the questions in our list may be easily modified so as to be suitable for discussion in this manner.

Which of these tends most to improve young people in a debating society? When two or four persons are assigned to discuss a topic on opposite sides the inducement is made very strong for them to prepare thoroughly

and to put forth their best efforts. The objection that so few thus share in the exercises may be met in two ways. A number of questions may be taken at once and assigned to different debaters till all the members are thus engaged. This will give a greater interval of preparation than when assignments are made from one meeting to the next. Then the debaters who are not engaged at any special meeting may be made judges or jurors or allowed to give their views on the question at issue after the decision has been rendered. Skill in debating can probably be best acquired in this manner, and the members of the society will profit more uniformly. But general discussion, where each struggles for the floor and takes the side that agrees with his own view will best teach parliamentary law and prepare for practical business.

The practice of debating is most valuable for cultivating the faculty of ready extemporaneous speech. Whatever may be said of the value of written speeches on other occasions, it is sure that a skillful debater must be able to use his tongue without his pen. The speaker who opens a debate may write his first speech, though it will be difficult in that case to prevent it from becoming a mere essay, but in the negative answer and in all that follows, the speech must take its form at the moment, to be timely and effective. In mere show debates it is possible to have all written by comparing speeches in advance of delivery; but this is scarcely

ever done in practice and would destroy the charm of a real struggle between the two sides. Those who wish to become fluent extemporaneous speakers are recommended to study "*Extempore Speech*" and to practice on every occasion.

A DEBATING SOCIETY.

The work of organizing a society for debate need not be complicated. Notice is given privately or by public announcement to those likely to be interested, and they meet at the designated place and hour. The person who has called the meeting, says, "I move that Mr. Jones be chairman," and when this is seconded he puts the question by saying, "Those in favor of Mr. Jones will say aye." When all these have voted, he says, "Those opposed will say no." Usually there will be no opposition and he declares Mr. Jones elected, who then assumes the chair and puts all future questions. A secretary is elected in the same manner, and the meeting is ready for business.

The chairman then calls on some one to state the object of the meeting. This may be done in very few words by the person designated. He may say, "Some of us think it would be for our profit to have a society for debate and we have therefore made this call. To determine your sentiments, I move that we now proceed to organize such a society." The motion is seconded. put in the usual form, and declared carried. Then it is

usual to appoint a committee to form a Constitution and By-Laws, which, when presented, are discussed article by article, amended so far as the meeting may desire, and adopted. Those wishing to become members sign the Constitution, pay their dues if any are required, and the meeting then becomes the society. If desirable, the officers provided by the Constitution may be elected at once, only those persons who have signed the Constitution voting, and when the election is complete the society is duly launched and ready for business. As much should be done as possible at this meeting in the way of preparing a programme for the first regular meeting and securing participants in the discussion, that the first ardor of the society may not be chilled by delay. The following is a simple form for a Constitution which may be changed or added to at the pleasure of the society.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This society shall be known as ——— Debating Society of ———.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this society shall be the general improvement of its members, especially in debating.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person of good character may become a member by signing the Constitution and paying the initiation fee.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Literary Committee of three members. They shall be elected by ballot and serve for six months. The President shall preside at all meetings, state the question for discussion, call for each speaker, and give the question to the judges. The Vice-President shall perform these duties in the absence of the President. The Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties belonging to such officers. The Literary Committee shall select questions for discussion and assign speakers as early as the preceding meeting. In case any speaker is absent they shall assign other members of the society to take his place.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote, notice of such amendment having been given in writing at the preceding meeting.

BY-LAWS.**ARTICLE I.****MEETINGS.**

Meetings shall be held as follows:

Regular meeting on [Wednesday] of [each week].
Semi-annual meetings on [the first Wednesday] of [January and July] for the hearing of reports from the Secretary and Treasurer, and for electing officers.

ARTICLE II.**FEES.**

Fees shall consist of an initiation of [twenty-five cents], and [ten cents] per month.

ARTICLE III.**EXPULSIONS.**

Any member who violates the Constitution or By-Laws, refuses to perform according to the assignment of the Literary Committee, or neglects to pay his dues for [three] months, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present; but a motion to expel shall always lay over to the meeting following that at which it is offered.

A LIST OF TWO HUNDRED QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE, WITH EXPLANATIONS AND ARGUMENTS.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO WHERE TO SEARCH FOR MATERIAL.

It has not been thought worth while to append a long list of authorities, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, would be inaccessible. Some recent works of this kind have referred the student to old periodicals, debates in the English Parliament, obscure essays, and books out of print. A student having access to any encyclopædia need not be told to turn to the articles "Bonaparte" and "Cæsar" when debating as to which of these men was the greater. They will also know enough to seek for any biographies of the same persons. A great advantage of debate is in driving the student to diligent search for information, for if everything he needs could be laid before him in shape for use this would be no gain, but a misfortune. The meager suggestions and arguments given under the various questions are only intended to awaken thought.

1. Should Expeditions to search for the North Pole be encouraged?

[Remarks.—This question will awaken interest when some narrative of Polar voyages is current. It may be varied in form, as—*Should Governments fit out parties to explore the Polar Regions?* Other countries or places which may for any reason engage public attention may be substituted for the Frigid Zone.]

Affirmative.—The advantage of completely knowing the globe on which we dwell. The interesting geographical questions connected with the Poles. The hardy character cultivated by heroic enterprises, and which can be called out in no other way. The probability of unexpected gains to science by revealing unknown regions. The Poles *must* be discovered.

Negative.—The deadly dangers and frightful sufferings that befall such adventurers; perils enough are encountered in necessary work. The worthlessness of fields of ice and snow. The failure of former expeditions and the certainty of continued failure in attempting what is beyond the power of man. The Poles never can be discovered till men are able to fly through the air or live encased in ice.

2. Is Marriage a Failure?

[Remarks.—This is usually treated in a semi-serious manner, and as implying a doubt as to whether the

married or single are most happy and useful. No. 3 is a better form of the question.]

3. Does Marriage Increase the Happiness of the Persons Married ?

Affirmative.—The state of marriage has the warrant of Scripture and of the example of the majority of mankind. The good of the State (which requires marriage) can only be secured by the happiness of its members. The testimony of the majority of competent witnesses is strong in the affirmative. The eagerness of the unmarried to change their state shows that they expect to be happier, and as they are able to observe multitudes who have been married it is not likely that they should be deceived.

Negative.—The frequency of divorce proves unhappiness. Still more to the purpose are the miseries that come to one of the parties through the intemperance or crime of the other. Many marriages are made for caprice, for money, or from mistakes as to character, and diminish happiness. The testimony of those who have entered a prison from which they cannot get out is not to be trusted, for it would only expose them to ridicule and make matters worse if they confessed unhappiness, etc.

4. Should Divorce Laws be made more Stringent ?

[Such a subject requires delicate treatment and is not adapted for unskillful debaters. When select-

ing questions literary committees should keep the character of their audience as well as their speakers in view.]

Affirmative.—The great number of divorces is a public scandal. The difference of State laws creates great confusion. The prospect of an easy divorce may often intensify trifling quarrels. The children of divorced parents are greatly injured. The prevalence of divorce weakens the foundations of home and family—the most precious possessions of our race.

Negative.—Stringent laws are always hardest to enforce. Marriage maintained only by law may be an intolerable hardship, as in case of abuse by an intemperate husband. The interests of property and of children may require the legal dissolution of a contract broken already in spirit. The remedy for public scandal is to be found in more deliberate and judicious marriages.

5. Resolved, that the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks Should be Prohibited.

[This may be varied by adding the words, “by State law,” by “national authority, or by “county ” or “municipal authority.” The form of the question may be altered and the burden of proof be thrown on the other side by substituting for the word “prohibited” the phrase, “regulated by [high] license.”]

Affirmative.—1. The enormous evils of intemperance. The manner in which the liquor traffic aggravates them.

2. The political evils of the traffic.

3. The hindrance to all forms of church work.

4. The duty of prohibiting all things that are evils in themselves, and of acknowledged evil tendency.

5. The good effects of prohibition in diminishing intemperance and crime where the experiment has been fairly tried.

6. The great demand for prohibition by women, who are deeply interested, as they are great sufferers from intemperance.

Negative.—1. The restraint upon personal liberty is contrary to the theory of American government.

2. Prohibition cannot be enforced. It always fails, and strict laws which are not enforced are worse than no laws, producing contempt for all law.

3. Restriction, regulation, and license are practicable.

4. No law can successfully go beyond public sentiment. Experience shows that public sentiment will not indorse prohibition.

6 Is War Inconsistent With Christianity?

Affirmative.—1. The horrors of war. There is no crime or evil which does not flow directly from war.

2. It is the very opposite of the Golden Rule, which

sums up the duty of Christians. How can we love our enemies and at the same time try to destroy their property, do them all manner of evil, and even kill them?

3. If it be wrong, as all admit, for one man to kill another, can it be right for thousands of men to engage in killing?

4. The evils of war are greater than would be inflicted upon the nation which would not fight.

5. Arbitration is a practicable and Christian method of settling national disputes. The evils any nation would suffer through arbitration would be insignificant when compared with war.

Negative.—1. The horrors of war are admitted but unresisted invasion would be worse.

2. A nation which would not fight would be reduced to slavery and then be compelled to fight for their masters. Better fight for defense and freedom.

3. While aggressive and unjust war is unchristian the opposite party must be in the right.

4. Savage and unchristian nations can only be restrained by force. They would not arbitrate with peaceable people. If Christians would not fight while all other persons do, Christianity would soon be blotted out of the world.

7. Should the Chinese be Excluded from the United States?

Affirmative.—1. The question is not of expelling those now here, but only of preventing the country from being over-run by new-comers from this the most populous country in the world.

2. The Chinese work at low prices and thus injuriously compete with American laborers.

3. They are heathen, do not readily assimilate with our people, come only for a short time to make some money, and return to China.

4. Their number is so great that they might, at no distant day, completely overwhelm us.

5. They are low in morality, smoke opium, live cheaply and are huddled together in quarters of our cities like sheep rather than human beings.

Negative.—1. The broad and liberal policy of our country in the past has worked well. For 100 years we excluded no race or nation and prospered as we could not have done without a large immigration.

2. The Chinese are industrious and peaceable; they make more employment than they take away. They would become citizens in increasing numbers if the laws permitted.

3. They give the worth, in labor, of all the money they get, and thus make the whole country richer.

4. The policy of exclusion in *China* has worked badly; they have been forced by Christian nations to abandon it. Let us not take it up.

5. The principles of the Golden Rule are ever safe, and

In the long run will be profitable for nations as well as individuals.

8. Resolved, that the Death Penalty for Crime should be Abolished.

Affirmative.—1. A great object of penalty should be to reform the criminal. This the death penalty cannot do.

2. There is a possibility of mistake as to guilt; how dreadful to discover the error after an innocent man has been judicially murdered!

3. The infliction of death is barbarous and demoralizing in its tendency.

4. Imprisonment for life is a more effective, dignified, and humane punishment. Juries will weigh evidence more impartially when they are not deterred by the thought of taking the life of a human being.

5. Public sympathy is so strong against the death penalty that there is always great effort to prevent it, with long delay, heavy expense, and uncertain result. Better a slighter penalty swiftly and certainly inflicted.

Negative.—1. Nothing but death is an equal penalty for murder. Let the assassins stop killing and thus escape killing.

2. Great criminals fear death more than anything else and are deterred by it.

3. Criminals do not believe in the possibility of perpetual imprisonment; they depend upon escape or pardon. They are often pardoned after a short sentence.

4. The death penalty should only be inflicted where murder is aggravated and the proof certain. In such circumstances the death penalty will be approved by popular sentiment.

5. When murder and robbery have the same penalty murder will often be committed to conceal robbery.

9. Have the Indians suffered greater wrongs from the American Government than the Negroes ?

Affirmative.—The loss of lands, the crowding back to small reservations in the far West, the debarring from citizenship, the melancholy of a diminishing race, the broken treaties, the exterminating wars, the blotting out of many tribes, are but a few of these wrongs.

Negative.—The horror and injustice of personal bondage, the denial of education, the slowness with which civil rights are granted. The Indians receive pensions and allowances from government for past deprivations, the Negroes receive nothing but wrong and insult. The bitterness of prejudice.

10. Is Novel Reading Commendable ?

Affirmative.—The prevalence of such reading shows its need. The talents of the writers and the moral lessons conveyed cannot be denied. The great pleasure found in it is at least less harmful than many other forms of pleasure which would be indulged in if novel reading were not.

Negative.—Truth is stranger (and better) than fiction. Novel reading crowds out better reading, and therefore cannot be commended. The influence of false ideals of life is harmful.

11. Was Benjamin Franklin a Greater Man than Sir Isaac Newton?

Affirmative.—He was a statesman and patriot as well as a philosopher. His great services to American Independence. He was a man of business, and in "Poor Richard" gave good counsel to common people. His electrical discoveries had great practical utility.

Negative —Newton was the greatest man of science who ever lived. His discoveries in light alone would have made him immortal. Gravitation is the greatest law of nature ever discovered.

12. Was Napoleon Bonaparte a Greater General than Julius Cæsar?

[A good subject for historical comparison. The lives of the two men will afford a superabundance of material.]

13. Was Hannibal Superior, as a Military Commander, to Cromwell?

[Another good contrast between the ancient and the modern world. The advantage of such debates is

largely found in the freshness given to historical reading.]

14. Resolved, that Phil. Sheridan was a Greater Leader than Zachary Taylor.

15. Was the Mexican War of 1846-7 Justifiable ?

Affirmative.—1. The Texans had been forced by oppression to revolt, and they had a right to seek annexation to the United States.

2. The massacres of Americans in Texas led to war.

3. The war led to great gain in territory and to brilliant military achievement.

[These arguments may not be very sound, but “eloquent” speeches may be made from them.]

Negative.—1. No war not defensive is ever justifiable.

2. The United States, a strong nation, could have secured all just demands from weak and distracted Mexico by patient negotiation.

3. Even if Texas had been annexed it would have been easy to defend the frontier without invasion.

4. Great acquisitions can never atone for injustice.

16. Resolved, that the Coal found in the United States is of More Value than our Gold and Silver.

[This question will afford opportunity for describing mines, manufactures, the use of these metals in the arts, and for estimating the real elements of wealth.]

17. Has Ireland Greater Cause to Complain against England than Poland has against Russia ?

Affirmative.—England is a free country and must be judged by that standard. Ireland is held further below the level of privileges accorded to the rest of Britain than Poland is below the rest of Russia. The greater length of time over which this oppression has extended. The illusive promises of reform.

Negative.—The terrible bloodshed in Polish history. The horrors of Siberia, to which Poles are doomed. The little hope of a national resurrection in the case of Poland. The strong English party which favors Ireland and the many laws made for the benefit of the Irish.

18. Is the Invention of Deadly Instruments of War, such as Dynamite, Machine Guns, etc., of Advantage to Mankind ?

Affirmative.—1. These make war more intellectual and they give ascendancy to civilized over savage nations. They render the destruction of civilized nations as Rome was destroyed by the barbarians impossible.

2. They make war more costly and therefore less frequent.

3. In the long run they diminish the mortality of war by making armies fight at greater distances and will probably lead to its abolition altogether.

Negative.—1. They absorb the energy of nations more and more in destruction.

2. They paralyze the arts of peace by the fearful financial burdens they lay on nations, leading to the arming of all the people.

3. They lead to new and most horrible forms of destruction. Ships will be sunk in a moment and whole armies overwhelmed.

4. They enable strong nations almost in a day to crush the weak and thus the little States which have done so much for the world can exist only by sufferance.

19. Ought Banks, Railroads, and Telegraphs to be Owned by the State ?

Affirmative.—1. The wasteful competition, especially in making new lines of railroad. The bad location of many lines. The poor and costly service that results.

2. The enormous loss in banks which are not secure. These can only be safe through governmental control.

3. The manner in which great companies are enabled to oppress their workmen and the public. Banks are able to aid speculation.

Negative.—1. Government could not safely be trusted with such enormous power.

2. Politics are now exciting and corrupt but would then be far more so.

3. The self-interest of capitalists (under the control of wise laws) will secure a more efficient and economical administration.

20. Should all Business be Conducted by the Nation and all Persons be Allowed an Equal Share in Profits ?

[This involves the doctrine of " Nationalism or Communism." The preceding question is a branch of which this is the trunk. The evils of the present state of things, as poverty, dishonesty, mad competition and strife, can be described on the one hand and the failures of socialistic experiments, the opposition to all experience in the past, on the other.]

21. Is Republicanism the Best Possible Form of Government ?

[The affirmative will be supported by the example of our own country with its wonderful prosperity. The negative can adduce the advantages found in all other forms of actual governments, and argue for the possibility of something still better, maintaining that we are not bound to accept the acknowledged evils under which we labor as inevitable.

22. Should all Despotisms be Overthrown by Force ?

Affirmative.—1. No despotism has any right to be and should be overthrown for the sake of even one who suffers wrongful oppression.

2. Despotisms will never abolish themselves and must be overthrown by force or remain forever.

3. Despotisms fetter human progress. It is better

that people suffer from their own mistakes and thus grow wiser in the school of experience than that they should be controlled by irresponsible authority.

Negative.—1. The terrible cost of overthrowing despotism by force. The attempt will often be unsuccessful and seas of blood be shed.

2. Many nations are unfit for self-government and despotisms are best for them.

3. People may acquire the qualities under despotisms which will fit them ultimately for freedom and the despots be themselves willing to lay down the sceptre.

23. Did the French Revolution accomplish more harm than good?

Affirmative.—The reign of terror, the long wars that followed, the rise of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the old dynasty.

Negative.—The terrible oppression that was ended, the abolition of the feudal system, the impetus given to the doctrines of liberty over the world, the old dynasty restored shorn of power, and the way prepared, ultimately, for a stable republic.

24. Was the Achievement of the American People Greater in Gaining Independence than in Suppressing the Rebellion?

Affirmative.—1. The War of Independence created the nation. Nothing could be greater than that.

2. The victory was then gained with small means
They were but a few poor colonies.

3. They fought and overcame the mightiest nation in
the world.

Negative.—1. The evil of slavery overcome in the war
of the rebellion was far greater than the taxes that
Britain wished to lay on our fathers.

2. Civil war is the most terrible of wars.

3. To invade and conquer a vast country peopled with
brave and determined enemies is a greater military
achievement than to resist a few thousand troops sent
from the other side of the ocean.

**25. Did the Army accomplish more than the Navy
in putting down Secession?**

Affirmative.—There is room for description of the
mustering of the forces, the great battles, the long
marches, the gradual conquest, the numbers engaged—
much greater than in the navy.

Negative.—The navy enforced the blockade and at
many points supplied the army. The gunboats, which
were a part of the navy, helped to win great victories,
and prevented great defeats. The navy captured New
Orleans, Mobile, etc.

**26. Is a Double Standard of Money (gold and silver)
superior to a Single Standard?**

The advocates of a double standard maintain that it
is less liable to fluctuation, that the circulating medium

is more abundant and better serves the purpose of exchange, and that a single (gold) standard would only make for the interests of creditors and brokers.

For a single standard it is argued that a double standard is impossible, that when two ride on one horseback one must ride behind, and that what is meant by a double standard is really a silver standard, which would be depreciated as compared with the world's values and would fluctuate with the marked fluctuations of silver.

27. Is life in the country more favorable to human development than life in the city ?

Affirmative.—1. It is more natural.

2. It affords more room for fresh air, and for exercise, and for healthful labor.

3. It nourishes less vice than the city.

4. The beauty of natural scenery, singing of birds, etc.

Negative.—1. Social advantages are less, and these are most important of all for development.

2. Libraries, schools, lectures, and all other educational advantages are less.

3. Labor is hard and terribly monotonous for the great majority of country people. They know this and therefore crowd into the towns.

28. Does the Editor wield more power than the orator ?

Affirmative.—While the orator speaks at long intervals only, the newspaper is read every day by the mass of the people. The editor speaks upon all subjects, the orator on but few. The reader is not on his guard against the editor as the hearer is apt to be against the orator. The growth of newspapers are instances of their power.

Negative.—The daily paper is quickly read and quickly forgotten. Most people read for news and not for editorials. The editor follows public sentiment and does not create it. Most papers are partisans and follow the lead of the great orators who lead their parties. The triumphs of eloquence and its influence directly upon legislation, in conventions, church councils, juries, and all other assemblies where men deliberate. What a man reads alone cannot move him so strongly as what he hears with the sympathy of numbers. A sentence spoken makes a multitude think at once; written it may not be read at all, and can only be read scatteringly.

29. Should there be an educational qualification for voting?

Affirmative.—The perils of ignorance. Without reading a man may be easily deceived and is always dependent upon others for his information. Ignorant voters are easily influenced and are more open to corrupt influences. Intelligent women and children are certainly

better able to vote intelligently than a man who cannot read and write.

Negative.—The grand ideal of universal suffrage. The ignorant and the poor are now too much at the mercy of those more fortunate; if disfranchised also their condition would be worse. Strength of character does not depend upon technical education. A noble man may have no education and should vote. The ignorant have to be governed and to support government and should be represented. They most need the help and development the ballot brings.

30. Is the Farmer a greater benefactor to the community than the Manufacturer?

Affirmative.—1. The farmer feeds all other classes as well as himself.

2. The farmer is the strongest bulwark of the country against foreign foes, and has always been the pillar of the State.

3. Civic virtues of all kinds are best nurtured in country life.

Negative.—1. Diversified industry is needed for the prosperity of any nation.

2. The comforts and elegances of life are provided by the manufacturer and only the raw material by the farmer.

3. Far greater wealth results from manufactures and the employment of vast numbers of laborers.

31. Is country life more happy than town life ?

This is not the same question as number 27, for the farmer's own happiness may be very different from human development. The beauties of natural scenery, the freedom from care found in country life may be set against the social enjoyments, the books, pictures, lectures, etc., of the town.

32. Is Gunpowder of more value to mankind than the Steam-engine ?

[At first sight the negative of this question would seem to have greatly the advantage. Yet a skillful debater might easily win on the affirmative.]

Affirmative.—1. Gunpowder has been very useful in the arts, as many great works could not have been carried through without it.

2. It has been of great use in enabling men to drive away wild beasts. Lions and tigers fear it.

3. Civilized nations have been protected by it from overthrow by barbarians. Had Rome possessed gunpowder the Dark Ages might never have come. Even wars between civilized states are less sanguine and sooner over than those between men without guns.

Negative.—1. The mighty triumphs of steam in manufactures, in steam ships, in locomotives, etc.

2. Gunpowder destroys, steam is man's servant to conquer nature.

33. Is lying a worse crime than dishonesty?

[In comparing two forms of vice their nature may be analyzed and—what will afford much more speech material—instances of each may be adduced. The result of the extensive practice of each may also be sketched.]

34. Resolved, that the productions of the Torrid Zone are superior to those of the Temperate Zone.

Affirmative.—1. The luxury and abundance of tropical productions is everywhere admitted.

2. The heat of the sun produces great animals—elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoseroses, hippopotami, etc. The same greatness in the vegetable world, cocoanut trees, oranges, lemons, bananas, and a wonderful variety of strange fruits.

Negative.—1. Size is not the test of superiority, but use. The horse, cow, sheep, dog are better than all fierce tropical beasts. Wheat, corn, apples, pears, plums have the same real superiority. They are less strange simply because their use has made them familiar.

2. The superiority of the nations of the temperate zone is a proof and an instance of the general superiority of their productions.

35. Is the successful Explorer deserving of higher honor than the successful Warrior?

Affirmative.—1. What can be more important than to open up new lands and to make one part of the earth know another?

2. The victories of the explorer are over natural obstacles, and call forth the highest qualities. The conquest of the realms of ice and of the tropical deserts. But for the explorers of America, Africa, Asia, how very narrow would have been the realms of civilization. Instances: Columbus, Livingston, Stanley, etc.

Negative.—1. A victory over men is more dangerous and difficult than over all things else.

2. The warrior preserves his country from conquest and makes her great. He, therefore, deserves and receives the highest honor.

3. If the explorer is not also a warrior he cannot go far or accomplish much. Instances of warriors: Washington, Grant, Wellington, Charlemagne.

36. Was the discovery of America more beneficial to the world than the invention of the Printing Press?

Affirmative.—1. The United States and all the other American nations—now a large part of the world—would not have been but for this discovery. Think of the inventions that have come from America!

2. The influence of American free institutions and the opening for new enterprises in the New World.

3. Bad books, as well as good, are printed and have

done very much evil. All bad opinions have been spread more rapidly by printing.

Negative.—1. Printing is the “art preservative of all arts.” High civilization could not have been without printing.

2. The part newspapers and books play in the modern world. What would life be worth without them?

37. Did the Mexican War confer more glory on the American Army than the War of 1812 (with England)?

[This is a comparison of very dissimilar things. One was a war of invasion the other of defense. The one was completely successful, the other was a *drawn* war. But the victory was over a weak and divided nation; the drawn game was with the mightiest nation in the world. The names of Scott and Taylor may be compared with Jackson and Decatur. The one saw the rise of the American naval glory, the other led to vast acquisitions of territory. Effective pictures may be made of the battle of New Orleans on the one side, and the capture of the City of Mexico on the other.]

38. Is devotion to Fashion a greater evil than the Tobacco habit?

Affirmative.—The loss of health that comes from evil fashions. The terrible cost of hundreds of millions of

dollars. The distraction of attention from nobler pursuits. The time that is consumed on fashion.

Negative.—The filthiness of the tobacco habit. The interference with the rights of others. The cost of tobacco. The effect upon the nerves of all, and especially the young. Tobacco diseases of the heart and brain. Leads often to drinking habits.

39. Should Greek and Latin be considered an essential part of a Good Education?

Affirmative.—1. They have been so considered for ages. Is not the opinion of scholars for hundreds of years probably right?

2. The terms of science and the professions are derived from them.

3. They give the best of mental discipline and introduce to the literature of ancient nations, the civilization, thought, and language of which are at the basis of our own.

Negative—1. The glory of science in opening the natural world, and its real utility.

2. The development that a study of mathematics gives the mind.

3. The modern languages, especially our own, are more noble than the ancient, and the study every way more profitable.

40. Resolved, that the Study of Science is more profitable and honorable than that of Literature?

[This question somewhat resembles the last, but is much narrower. The different scientists and their great achievements can be set off against the great names of literature.]

41. Are Doctors more useful than Lawyers ?

Affirmative.—What can be more important than health? The honorable position occupied by a good physician. How glad a sick man is to see him! Sickness and disease in some form come to every home.

Negative.—Without law there could be no existence of men in society. The business of the lawyer is to protect men from oppression. The ignorant man would be helpless in court without the protection of his lawyer. The great learning of the lawyer; his hard studies in the interest of his client. How he is approved when he secures the punishment of some great criminal or the acquittal of the innocent!

42. Resolved, that Commerce does promote National Prosperity.

Affirmative.—The great advantage of exchanging products is that each nation gets the good things of all countries and climates. Great wealth has always accompanied great commerce.

Negative.—A nation without commerce is forced to economize. The opportunity of luxury is less. Inven-

tion is stimulated to increase native commodities. The people do not waste their time upon the seas but stay within their own borders and improve their own resources.

43. Resolved, that other Planets and Worlds beside our own are Inhabited.

Affirmative.—The vast number and size of the stars. The similarity of some of the planets (describe them) to our own world. The manner in which life is found in every leaf and drop of water. What can be the use of these vast worlds if not inhabited?

Negative.—The moon has no air or water. No planet shows any sign of life. The sun and all the fixed stars are composed of matter intensely heated. These bodies may not yet be ready for life. The abundance of life in this world rather indicates that it is crowded in here as into the only world fitted for it. Great size does not prove great use.

44. Should the observance of a Day of Rest be required by Law ?

Affirmative.—1. The great use of a day of rest. The nations which keep it have the greatest prosperity.

2. The religious argument.

3. Unless the law enforces rest, the greed of employers will soon deprive the laboring man of its advantages.

Outside of religious uses, the day has secular advantages to the whole State in the suspension of the monotony of work.

Negative.—1. Religious questions, like that of the Sabbath, ought not to be controlled by law.

2. Who will decide which is the right day of the week to keep?

3. Who shall settle where the line of observance shall be drawn? Something must be done; how much? The law can never make men religious.

45. Resolved, that Offices should be used as the spoils of Political Victory.

Affirmative.—This will secure activity and interest in political affairs. The men of one party will work better together when their opponents are all put out of office. One side will do it, and therefore the other must. It has always been so in our nation.

Negative.—Business will never be well done when faithful officers are displaced for political reasons. Corruption will increase. Politics will be more violent. Professional politicians will be favored and the very stability of the government be brought into question.

46. Is the Reform of the Civil Service on the English model practicable or desirable?

[This question covers the same ground as the preceding one, but in a more definite form.]

Affirmative.—The success of this reform in England proves that it is possible and desirable here. The economy and efficiency of the civil service when there is fixed tenure, appointment by examination, and promotion for merit. Elections would then turn upon principle instead of being a mere struggle for office.

Negative.—English rules do not suit this country. This would tend to establish an office-holding class, which is contrary to American usages. Some mode of evading the rules would soon be discovered. The opposite party are not fit to manage the affairs of the government, and should be displaced from all offices as soon as possible!

47. Has Wheat been of more benefit to mankind than the Cow?

[Suited for a short debate in a juvenile class.]

48. Resolved, that irrigated lands are of more value than those watered by rain.

Affirmative.—They are certain in their product from year to year, while drougths are often suffered in natural watering. More crops can be produced, often two or three a year. The conditions can always be made just right for fertility. The example of Egypt for four thousand years—of Colorado and Southern California to-day.

Negative.—The great cost of irrigating must be reckoned. The danger of dams bursting, of supplies of water being insufficient. Egypt has “bad years” when the Nile is low. The great beauty and beneficence of the natural system of watering, and the mighty scale upon which it is provided. Irrigating a makeshift in dry lands; the great part of the inhabitants watered and fed by means of the clouds.

49. Are the Works of Nature more beautiful than those of Art?

[A standard question with young debaters. There is no end to the “works of Nature” that may be adduced and described, and the “works of art” are scarcely less numerous and varied.]

50. Resolved, that Idleness should be forbidden by Law, and Work be Provided by the State for all who cannot secure employment for themselves.

Affirmative.—The evils of idleness. In some way the idle must be supported by the workers, and this is not right. Crime comes from want while virtue goes with industry. Work is made harder and its hours longer because of the number of drones. No hardship in compelling labor by State authority, for the man who did not want to do it could have the chance to find his own work. There would be more comforts and luxuries provided for all if all were made to work.

Negative.—The value of freedom. The motives are now sufficient to make this a very industrious nation. The natural penalties of idleness are sufficient. The State could not furnish labor without becoming despotic. Forced labor is slavery, and is very different from the cheerfulness of voluntary toil. Our government is not strong enough and pure enough to be trusted with such tremendous responsibility. It would be impossible to compel labor without undertaking vast works, and these would be so unprofitable that the loss would be greater than the State ever suffers from a few idlers.

51. Is Gambling a worse evil than Intemperance ?

Affirmative.—The fearful nature of the gambler's vice. The vast sums of money spent. Terrible tragedies that often follow gambling. The lotteries and their insidious beginning. The small chance of a gambler reforming. The public demoralization that follows from gambling.

Negative.—All the evils of gambling are connected with intemperance. Drinking goes with gambling and makes it worse. Ten persons drink for one that gambles. The evils to wife and children of drunkards are far greater. The evils to the nation and to society are immeasurable. The part intemperance plays in all political corruption. Gambling is now forbidden by law in most places, and thus limited in its evils ; but intemperance has yet its full power. It is therefore the greater evil.

52. Resolved, that the Influence of the Pulpit is Declining.

Affirmative.—Once the preacher was a great power in the State ; people flocked to the church to get the news and instruction about common things. The press and the platform have now come into being and divide the authority of the pulpit. In many places people do not attend church as much as they once did. The State support of the church is withdrawn.

Negative.—The character of the influence of the pulpit may have changed without declining. There are more preachers and more church members than ever. The pulpit is more cultivated and attends to its own special work more closely than of old, and has therefore a greater influence in its own field. The great revivals of which the country is full. The very frequent services every Sunday in every village.

53. Is the World growing morally better ?

Affirmative.—Evidence in the disappearance or decline of evils once great—slavery, gambling. Wars are now less cruel, and restricted in range of evils by more consideration for non-combatants, the wounded and prisoners. The poor, blind, etc., are better cared for. Benevolent institutions are multiplied. Punishments are less cruel, and more directed to reform the offender. Benevolence follows great fires and other calamities more quickly than in old times.

Negative.—The attention bestowed upon weapons and armies greater than ever. More men armed for destruction and a greater expenditure for war than ever. The strange forms of corruption in government and private life. The frequent betrayals of trust. The catalogues of terrible crime in each daily paper. The character of the papers themselves. Ingenious evasions of law. Defiance of justice by the rich. Bribery in elections. Frequency of murders and the few punishments.

54. Resolved, that the Happiness of Nations increases with Civilization.

[The arguments under the preceding question will most of them apply to this, as the happiness of nations may be assumed to run parallel with moral goodness.]

Affirmative.—The better condition of all classes, especially the poor and the unfortunate. The diminished number of wars. The diffusion of literature with all its enjoyments. The lengthening of life is proof that life is enjoyed.

Negative.—The great number of suicides and insane persons. The frequency of crimes, divorces, and lawsuits show discontent. The strife between labor and capital. Increase of skepticism and sad tone of literature.

55. Resolved, that History Indicates that Barbarous Nations will not become Civilized but will Die Out.

Affirmative.—The case of the American Indians. The South Sea Islanders. Africa has not become civilized in a thousand years.

Negative.—The case of Japan. The nations now civilized were once barbarous. Even Indians, Negroes, and Australasians are making some progress.

56. Resolved, that the American Republic is more powerful than Ancient Rome.

Affirmative.—The appliances of the modern world give more power. The compactness of our nation. Its freedom and the unity of the people. Rome was very diverse in population, like the subjects of England today. Some portions of Rome were nearly always hostile to other portions.

Negative.—The greater population of Rome. Its wonderful military spirit. Power is comparative, and no contemporary nation stood so nearly on the level of Rome as several do on our level. The great wars and frequent tests of Roman power. Her long and solid growth.

57. Resolved, that Pursuit affords more Happiness than Possession.

[This may be debated on either side by adducing instances of great apparent enjoyment in either pursuit or

possession. Pursuit, on the one hand, is burdened by anxiety and suspense; possession leads to satiety or disappointment.]

58. Is the Murderer more Injurious to Society than the Swindler ?

Affirmative.—The dreadful nature of murder and the fear and horror it excites. The sentiment of society toward it is marked by the severity of the punishment inflicted. The taking of life destroys all else. Other evils may be repaired, but murder cannot be; the scale of crime culminates in murder.

Negative.—The number of murderers is small. The very horror excited by murder limits the injury to society, for society protects itself. Swindlers are much more numerous; they destroy confidence and thus loose the bond of social life. Swindlers corrupt others. The element of falsehood always found in swindlers is more insidious and venomous, and, therefore, more deadly than the element of violence found in murder.

59. Resolved, that the Citizens of an Oppressed Nation are justified in Destroying their Tyrant in any way.

Affirmative.—A tyrant gets all power and all the forms of law into his own hand. His army prevents resistance and his judges condemn all opposition. He

is a greater public enemy than a venomous serpent or a wild beast, and may be destroyed rightfully by the only ways possible—by a sudden blow or by a secret conspiracy. He shows no mercy, and has no right to claim any.

Negative.—This makes the assassins or conspirators the judges in their own case. They decide that they are oppressed when perhaps they are only feeling the hand of justice. Illegal vengeance opens the way to innumerable evils. A man will die; systems will change. No one can ever be sure that lawful resistance or revolution will not succeed. The death of a tyrant by assassination only prepares the way for another tyrant, and leaves the people less capable of self-government. All experience shows that plots and assassinations greatly aggravate tyranny and postpone the day of redress.

Instances on both sides are furnished abundantly in the history of many nations, as Rome and Russia.

60. Resolved, that Men will ultimately Succeed in Navigating the Air by means of Flying Machines.

Affirmative.—The birds fly, showing that it is possible thus to carry heavy bodies through the air. Look at the progress of inventions, all of which would have been thought impossible before they were devised. Why should a flying machine be less probable than a

locomotive, a printing press, a telephone or phonograph?

Negative.—The air is a different field from that which has witnessed the triumph of man's skill. Balloons are at the mercy of the winds, so that they cannot be steered or propelled effectively. The ocean has not yet been completely governed; the air would be a thousand times more dangerous. Powerful machines are always very heavy, and weight would require more power. Innumerable attempts, always ending in failure, demonstrate the impossibility of flying. It is well that one element and one achievement should be above human control, in order to moderate human pride.

61. Were Brutus and his Colleagues justified in Killing Julius Cæsar?

[A particular case of No. 59. It will give opportunities for a description of the state of Rome, of the contentions of parties, and of the events of the most stirring period of Roman history.]

62. Does the Hope of Reward influence men more than the Fear of Punishment?

[While this is a popular theme for discussion by young debaters and affords endless material for addresses, it is really incapable of discussion; for in the last analysis

both motives will be found to work together in all cases. To lose a reward is a punishment ; and to escape punishment is often no small reward.]

63. Is the Hope of Heaven a more powerful motive to a virtuous life than the Fear of Hell.

Affirmative.—The man who hopes for heaven strives to be fit for it. The very contemplation of heaven is pure and elevating. The more men think of good things the better they will become. The examples of good men who have sought heaven. The 11th chapter of Hebrews says nothing of the fear of torment, but speaks only of the faith in a better country.

Negative.—The mass of men are not sufficiently advanced to be influenced by anything that they cannot clearly understand. The idea of hell is much more definite than that of heaven, and therefore more powerful. Bad men are first roused to be good by fear. All laws appeal to fear of the penalty, and laws with no penalty are not laws at all.

64. Resolved, that Corporal Punishment should be Abolished.

[This may be discussed either in general terms or as related to schools, the army and navy, or the civil code. The terms should also be defined, as any kind of bodily restraint is corporal punishment.]

Affirmative.—The degrading character of such punishment. The superior efficiency of other inflictions. Instances of barbarous punishments.

Negative.—The crimes of violence which would seem to require a corresponding punishment. Some persons cannot be fined or shamed, as they have neither property nor fine feelings; these can only be made to suffer in body, and if that form of punishment be abolished they are virtually allowed to go free. The kind of offenses which ought to be punished corporally.

65. Resolved, that Prizes should not be offered in Schools.

[This question also may be cast into many forms, for the principle of prize competition is widely applied.]

Affirmative.—Some powerful motive is needed to kindle the sluggish into exertion. Prizes procure much more vigorous study. Nature and the world offer prizes in everything. School prizes only bring the sense of reward into a shape where it can be more readily grasped by the student.

Negative.—The heart burnings and envy and the sense of injustice often attending prizes; their essential unfairness, as they can never be perfectly adapted to all cases. The changing the true end of study, which should be to *know* rather than to *win*. Dishonesty often occasioned by the determination to succeed.

66. Is England now the Most Powerful Nation of the Earth ?

Affirmative.—All elements of strength must be considered. England has the most money, which is the sinews of war and the representative of power. She has the greatest commerce, the most landed territory, the most powerful navy, the widest domain, the greatest number of people under her sway (except China). She controls the most steam engines, which are the very emblems of power. If her armies are not so strong as those of some other nations, she can always protect herself, and can strike where she will—a power no other nation possesses.

Negative.—The vast debt of England. Her scattered territories, a source of weakness. Her vast navy terribly expensive. Her great wealth might be made the prey of a stronger army. Much of her population, as Ireland and India, is more or less hostile. Her colonies would not sacrifice much for the mother country.

67 Resolved, that Ambition has wrought more harm than good to mankind.

Affirmative.—A picture of the blood that has been shed by conquerors who had no object but to gratify their own ambition. The great masters in the art of war and all the race of butchers from Alexander to Napoleon. The treachery and corruption ambition induces on a

smaller scale. How much happier the world if all rulers sought simply to perform duty!

Negative.—The stagnation of the world if men were not ambitious. No great enterprises would be undertaken; no man would strive to rise from the condition in which he was born. The progress of civilization would be at once arrested. Even Alexander, for instance, did far more harm than good by spreading Greek arts, sciences, and literature over the East. So of others.

68. Resolved, that Paper Money is a better currency than Coin.

Affirmative.—Its convenience of carriage. The ease with which it can be increased so as to meet all wants of trade. Its lack of essential value often an advantage, as when lost or burned. The great prosperity of countries which have used most of it, as the United States.

Negative.—The great losses that come from the depreciation of paper money. How it is an element of danger in a panic. The increase and contraction of paper money disturbs values. Paper money a disturbing element in politics. The essential value of coin gives security.

69. Resolved, that Iron is of more value than Gold.

Affirmative.—Iron is of so much value that civilization can almost be measured by it. Machinery, ships,

buildings, and all constructions come from it. Its strength and the endless forms into which it can be molded, together with its cheapness, make it the servant of man more than any other material. Without it we would have no guns, swords, ploughs, or other instruments save of the rudest kinds.

Negative.—The great intrinsic value of gold, its beauty use in the arts, and unchanging character. It is almost indestructible. It measures all other values. The common opinion of mankind puts it above everything else. Iron is used for many things only because it is cheap (the reverse of valuable or costly), and if this metal was not available others would take its place. But no other is so beautiful or highly valued as gold.

70. Resolved, that the form of Government of the United States is the Most Perfect ever possessed by any Nation.

[The comparison of different forms of government, with the advantages and defects of each, will afford much opportunity for useful investigation.]

71. Resolved, that the American Congress, in its two Houses, is the Most Perfect Form of a Legislative Body.

[The question involves the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives; the rules of the two Houses; the

modes of arranging differences between them ; the length of term of service ; the limits of sessions, etc. Comparison may be made with legislation by a single House ; with such a complex legislature as that of England, and with all other conceivable modes of organization.]

72. Resolved, that a Limited Monarchy better secures the Happiness of a People than a Republic.

[Probably few debaters will be found to seriously maintain the affirmative of this question. Yet many good things can be said for a limited monarchy, and it will be useful to consider some of the defects that go with republicanism.]

Affirmative.—The frequent changes in the executive of a Republic. The sudden reversals of policy which follow when the head of the government endures only for four or eight years. The terrible uproar and evils of presidential elections. The paralysis of business and the bad feelings engendered. In most republics the civil wars that have followed. Our own civil war followed on the change of executive. On the other hand, the dignity of a king as the head of the government. The real governing power is still with the people but the forms of a monarchy contribute stability and conservatism. Changes are made more slowly and steadily. There is *something* which does not change at each election.

Negative.—The evil of all shams. Government should

be by the people or by a ruler above the people, wiser and always able to give them what they should have. No such ruler can be found. Hereditary rulers, *on the average*, are a selfish and incapable lot. Let the people rule, for they must bear the responsibility and suffer the consequences of any errors made in ruling. The examples of Rome, Athens, and the United States show that power, wisdom, and continued prosperity may be secured by a free government as well as by a monarchy. The nobility of freedom and equality.

73. Resolved, that the American Civil War should have been averted by compromise.

Affirmative.—The magnitude of the evils in the war; the desolation left behind. No cost, in money, either in the purchase of the slaves or in freeing them, could have been as great as the expense of the war. Is it not more rational to arbitrate differences, each side yielding a part, than for the disputants to go to killing each other? Cannot the progress of civilization be trusted to peacefully eliminate such evils as slavery, as it has done in Brazil and elsewhere?

Negative.—Compromise was tried and always in vain. The disputes were only the more violent from each attempt. A question of money cost might have been adjusted, but two theories of government and of human rights were in conflict, and no tribunal was strong enough to settle them save that of physical force. The pros-

perity and good-will which have followed the settlement prove that it was settled in the only possible way.

74. Resolved, that Military Drill should be taught in the Common Schools of America, and that all Able-bodied Citizens should be required to Serve a Term in the Army.

Affirmative.—The great armies of other nations of the world. How Prussia defeated Austria and France from having such service. The complexity of modern wars. The fire-arms now used require long drill. Wars are now so sudden and on so vast a scale that there is no time after they begin for raising and equipping an army. The only way to preserve peace is to be ever ready.

Negative.—However great the need European armies have of universal drill, we have none. We are so favorably situated that, if ourselves peaceable, we will never be attacked. If defense is needed anywhere it is on the ocean and by the navy; but preparation for war might enkindle such a military spirit as to lead to wars of conquest, to our injury and that of the world. The terrible cost (not in money only) of this feverish effort of each nation to be stronger and better prepared than every other. We are better situated than any other to lead the way to better things.

75. Resolved, that the Love of Fame is a more powerful motive in human affairs than the Love of Money.

[This question affords an opportunity to describe the mighty achievements which have won fame; on the other hand, the commerce, the explorations, the improvements, inventions, companies, and endless labors which have had money as a controlling motive.]

76. Is Poetry a more important element of Literature than Prose Fiction (Novels).

Affirmative.—The great names in literature: Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Longfellow. How the great poets live on from age to age, and their works are quoted and woven into all literature.

Negative.—Many of these names are names only; they are talked about but not read by the people. Novels are more read than all other books put together. The reports of libraries; the great names in prose fiction. Walter Scott gave up poetry and made a far greater name in prose.

77. Is the great amount of Novel Reading at the present day an Evil?

Affirmative.—How it crowds out all other reading with so many people! Its extent in libraries, Sunday-schools, periodicals, etc. The bad character of many novels, the weak character of many more; the best are not always the most widely read. The effect upon character of indiscriminate and excessive novel reading.

Negative.—The high character and moral influence of many novels. The bad ones soon pass away, while the good grow in popularity. Name some of the books which have done good.

78. Resolved, that the Drama is a more powerful agent for arousing feeling than the Novel.

Affirmative.—The drama appeals to the eye; it is witnessed in company, while the novel is usually read alone. Men are more deeply moved in masses than when solitary. This is one secret of the orator's power.

Negative.—The novel is far broader and can depict more of life and give a more intimate acquaintance than the drama. Imagination (and feeling with it) has a far freer range when led by some skillful writer and not checked by the unreality of the stage.

79. Was Queen Elizabeth a greater Sovereign than King Alfred?

Affirmative.—The greatness of the enemies she had to contend with. She preserved Protestantism for England against the mightiest nations of the world. In her long reign England rose to a great height. The great triumphs of her reign.

Negative.—Alfred lived in a ruder day and worked with less means. He was a better ruler; his literary character; the low condition of England when he came to reign; his encounters with the Danes.

[A careful reading of the histories of these two epochs will reveal many great elements in the lives and characters of these eminent monarchs.]

80. Resolved, that the British Empire has culminated, and is now declining.

[A survey of the wide extent of this realm will not fail to show some elements of weakness which may be considered symptoms of decline. Evidences of power alone will not offset these unless they are shown to be *increasing power*.]

81. Resolved, that the only right and successful way of solving the Indian Question is to break up their tribes, give each family their own share of land, and give them the same rights and duties under law as white men.

Affirmative.—The folly of attempting to preserve a tribal government, which is an empire within an empire. An Indian needs to own his own land and be taught to cultivate it. Then make him a voter and punish him if he violates law and protect him while he does right. Justice will be found good policy with Indians as well as with others.

Negative.—The Indian is unfit for citizenship. Why should his tribe be broken up against his will? He cannot use land save to hunt over it, and the reservations as they are now suit him. He should be kept as the

ward of the nation and not be turned out to be destroyed by the arts of swindlers.

82. Resolved, that the United States should assume a Protectorate over the Western Hemisphere.

Affirmative.—As the only powerful nation in the Western Hemisphere, we should protect those that are weaker from European aggression, which, unchecked, might become dangerous to us. Our interests are becoming more closely allied with theirs, and we should direct the American Republics in the way that will best promote their prosperity. Allied with all the nations of the West, we would be superior to any possible attack from the East, and all America would soon be virtually one nation.

Negative.—Protection usually leads the way to conquest, and such schemes of ambition, to the downfall of nations. We serve other nations best by setting them a good example of respect for the rights of others. The protectorates of Rome and the disasters that followed. The other nations of America can take care of themselves; they feel that they have more to fear from us (with reason, as the case of Mexico shows) than from the old world.

83. Has Education more to do in producing a good and great Character than Innate Tendencies ?

Affirmative.—The vast influence of education, as shown

in our common schools ; the difference between the educated and the uneducated. What limit can we set to this difference? If the wisest man in the world had no education he would be an ignorant savage and would know nothing of the difference between good and evil. Religious sects and denominations are maintained by education.

Negative.—The different results produced in the same family or school by the same education. Innate traits will make one bad and another good ; education does not obliterate natural characteristics but makes them the more marked.

84. Are Barbarous Tribes Benefited by Intercourse with Civilized Men ?

Affirmative.—In that way alone can they become sharers in the benefits of civilization. Their desire for such intercourse shows that they feel it to be beneficial. Instances of the advance of such tribes.

Negative.—The vices of civilization soonest absorbed. Tyranny and conquest too often follow. Indians and Negroes. Is slavery or extermination a benefit ?

85. Would it be for the advantage of the United States to annex Canada and Mexico ?

Affirmative.—The long boundary lines ; the richness and extent of these countries ; the trade we have to the north and south of us ; the many disputes that would be

settled by annexation ; the strength of a country that would embrace the whole (virtually) of North America.

Negative.—Our country now too large. Frequent sectional disputes and one sectional war in the past. Friendship better than annexation. Diverse laws, customs, and political life. The difficulties of our government increase with population ; the number of ignorant citizens increased and this danger, already too great, would be increased.

86. Resolved, that the Crimes of the White Men against the Indians have been greater than those of the Indians against the Whites.

Affirmative.—The invasion, conquest, and settlement of the Indian country. Indian treaties made with ignorant people who were always cheated ; treaties often violated by government and still oftener by white men. The greater obligation of greater knowledge, and, how it has been met. The natural suspicion of the Indians not allayed.

Negative.—The Indians had no natural right to more of America than they cultivated. No one of their warring tribes held the country by any certain tenure, but acknowledged only the rule of the stronger. Their barbarous mode of war ; their breaking all treaties, and their treachery ; they always confounded the innocent and guilty ; their frequent horrible massacres on all frontiers.

87. Does Gold Form the World's Standard of Value ?

Affirmative.—All paper money is based upon specie, and the value even of silver is reckoned in gold. Gold coin alone is not valued by the stamp of any government, an ounce has the same value no matter by what nation stamped or whether it is stamped at all. How it is sought after.

Negative.—Many nations have a double standard, but the very fluctuation of prices is caused in part by the changes of gold. California and Australia lowered the value of gold. Labor the true measure of value. Some forms of gold, with labor added, more valuable than coin.

88. Should Athletic Sports be encouraged ?

Affirmative.—The bearing of exercise and physical development upon health. The tendency of studies in school and of many forms of life to injure those who are not stimulated to exercise of muscle. The manliness and vigor such sports foster; the real pleasure they bring.

Negative.—The undue competition which the fostering of sports produces injures the body and takes attention from more important things. The gambling spirit is easily aroused and is often added.

89. Resolved, that Virtue necessarily produces Happiness and Vice Misery.

Affirmative.—The general experience that goodness leads to solid enjoyment with nations and individuals.

Exceptions are few and would disappear if the survey was carried far enough. The promise of heaven to goodness and hell to vice. Even the unbeliever would admit that the doctrines of heaven and hell prove the general faith of men in the reward of virtue. That men are shocked when vice seems for a time to be rewarded, proves the exceptional character of such experience.

Negative.—The prosperity of the bad, which is frequently seen down to the close of life. Instances of good persons enduring great suffering; even if they should be happy in the end, this does not do away with the suffering in the interval.

[See the whole subject discussed in the Book of Job.]

90. Is it ever Good Policy to Deviate from the Truth?

Affirmative.—If policy has to do with profit, truth is often unprofitable. In war the general who would tell the truth to his foe would be at his mercy; much of life is a warfare. In bargaining the truth is not strictly observed; the shrewdest traders are those who are most ready to deviate a little from the exact fact.

Negative.—Policy must not be reckoned on too narrow a basis; truth adhered to gives a reputation of exceeding value, and this may, in critical periods, save fortune or life. Truth is the best diplomacy. In trade the gains of falsehood are fleeting.

91. Is the use of Tobacco a Vice ?

Affirmative.—It interferes with the comfort of others, destroys health, and wastes money that ought to be devoted to other purposes. The tobacco-using head of a family cannot furnish them as much of life's comforts as he otherwise could; many a tobacco user cheats himself and others out of books, comforts, improvements, charities; and this is surely a vice.

Negative.—Life cannot be confined to mere necessities; tobacco may be an indulgence, but this alone will not prove it a vice. It may be medicinal in some cases, but if it be not positively hurtful it is not a vice. Those who have lived to old age and enjoyed good health in spite of its use; those who have given their families as great comforts as others and met every financial responsibility in spite of the assumed waste of their tobacco using.

92. Should Mormonism be Abolished by Law ?

Affirmative.—The character of polygamy as an essential part of Mormonism; the manner and rate of its increase. Milder laws are evaded and the evil continues; why not abolish that which all but Mormons declare to be contrary to our system of government ?

Negative.—The American principle of religious liberty. Persecuted sects prosper. Trust the truth and the right to fight against error by the weapons of persuasion only. Polygamy may be eliminated from Mor

monism. Let equal laws against polygamy be enacted if needed, but not against the sect.

93. Should all Forms of Lottery be treated as Crimes?

Affirmative.—The terrible evils of gambling. Lotteries are gambling; they can do no good. The spirit they encourage is evil and only evil. The gains made by lotteries are made usually from the poorest class of people and lead to great suffering. Only severe law can be effectual. The most enlightened countries now treat lotteries as criminal enterprises.

Negative.—Formerly good men and many governments took part in lotteries. Even churches were not exempt. Many forms of lotteries are even yet very common and for objects of small value. There seems to be a charm in mere chance. Why should such indulgence be rated as crime? The licenses given by States.

94. Should United States Senators be elected by direct vote of the people of the States represented?

Affirmative.—This would be the simpler plan and more in harmony with other elections. There would be less chance of bribery and corrupt bargains. A higher type of men would likely be selected. Perhaps others than rich men might then be chosen.

Negative.—The great trouble of a change. The dif-

ference between the two Houses of Congress would be made less. The evils of popular elections would be increased. One important function of the State legislators being taken away, those bodies would be degraded. Evils may be remedied in other ways. The fear of popular passion would be increased.

95. Resolved, that a Diligent Student will gain more Information from Reading than from Observation.

Affirmative.—The vast field of reading. It covers all ages, while the observer is limited to his own time. He can spend the time in reading that which will give him the information he needs, while the observer cannot always find what is profitable to observe. The world's information is compacted into books in the best available shape. The cyclopædias and books of reference contain almost boundless knowledge.

Negative.—The vivid impression made by that which is witnessed compared with that which is only read. We can never know much beyond our own experience. Many persons (who must also be taken into account) do not read at all, while all observe. Even little children (who are the most diligent students) gain great information by observation.

96. Resolved, that Longfellow is a greater Poet than Tennyson.

[Read and compare the great poems of each. This study, *at first hand*, will be the best preparation. Articles

in encyclopædias and magazines on each should not be neglected.]

97. Resolved, that Wood is of more Value to mankind than Coal.

Affirmative.—The uses of wood for building ships, houses, and for constructing common implements. For fuel also it has the most general use. It is found everywhere, while coal is more limited in supply. Its ornamental uses are innumerable.

Negative.—Coal is the cheapest fuel and best adapted to produce a high heat and great power. It is associated with the steam-engine, which could not be used for the mighty works of modern civilization without it. It can be carried on steamships for fuel where wood is too bulky. The supply of wood is being rapidly diminished and would soon be exhausted were it not for coal. Iron can take the place of wood to good advantage in many kinds of construction.

98. Resolved, that the Horse has Promoted Civilization more than the Locomotive.

[A question of very much the same character as the last where a primitive and widespread use is compared with a more limited but intense use. The uses of the horse and the locomotive in different countries may easily be compared.]

99. Is a Lawyer Justified in Trying to Secure the Acquittal of his Client when he knows him to be Guilty?

Affirmative.—Even a guilty man has a right to a fair trial and to be convicted only upon adequate evidence. This is best secured where his lawyer labors for his acquittal. It is not the business of a lawyer to decide whether his client is guilty or not, but to secure him all legal advantages. Justice would not be advanced by the defendant's lawyer abandoning his case as soon as he thought him guilty. The independence of lawyers in State trials and all others requires the observance of the maxim that the lawyer must always do his best for his client.

Negative.—The great scandal of a learned man laboring to prevent the punishment of a criminal and thus to defeat the ends of justice. It never can be right to pervert evidence, perplex jurors, and twist law. Yet how else can a lawyer save a guilty client? How often does the skill of an attorney save a man who goes right on to commit new crimes, feeling sure that money can hire an able lawyer who can defeat the law.

100. Resolved, that the United States will Perish as other Republics and great Nations have done.

Affirmative.—The law of growth and decline in nations. Ours has followed the first part of this law, why not the last? The elements of evil and corruption now

abroad with us. The violence of parties. The growth of mighty cities which are the hot-beds of decay. The great extent of the country making it unwieldy. The decay of Rome more like ours than any other nation.

Negative.—The new elements in modern civilization. Representative and federal government is now used as never before, and this prevents the friction of local interests. More important still, the Christian religion is now applied as never before, and is strong enough to master all the problems of great cities and a high civilization.

101. Has Religion conferred greater Benefits upon the World than Science ?

Affirmative.—The life beyond is the exclusive province of religion and is the greatest of human interests. In this life religion gives quietness, peace, and security to States. Without it the common business of life could not be carried on. From its era our years are dated. It gives sanction to the administration of justice. The Church everywhere supports the State. It gives hope in sickness and adversity, and restrains passion that would soon destroy the world.

Negative.—The mighty achievements of science. The advantages of the other life cannot be measured till we come to it. Name the different sciences and show how they each have had a gift to men. The mighty inventions of this age are made possible only by science.

102. Is the Bible the best Text-Book of Morals ?

Affirmative.—No other book can give any real sanction to morality. It covers the whole ground of morals and teaches with authority, and “not as the scribes.” It teaches morals as applied and illustrated by examples. It furnishes one perfect moral example.

Negative.—Much of the Bible is adapted to another race and age. The Jewish laws cannot apply in our changed circumstances. The majority of the human race do not accept the Bible, and for them it has no authority. Some of its commandments seem above possibility. A text-book should be accepted by all persons and be understood by all alike.

103. Is Utility a Safe Moral Guide ?

Affirmative.—Good in the long run follows from right. What is right, but that which, all things considered, does the most service to men? Ignorance may prevent us from seeing that right is always most useful to us, but this is the fault of ignorance, not of the standard. “Honesty is the best policy,” “The greatest good to the greatest number.”

Negative.—The man who seeks only utility for himself will be supremely selfish and bad. That cannot be a safe guide which always leads wrong. Only the man who seeks right or the welfare of others becomes a moral man. Utility never has guided nations or men to noble life. This is the province of religion, of patriotism, of

the virtues which are recognized as such by the concurrence of mankind or taught by an authority above men.

104. Was the Execution of Charles II of England [or of Louis XVI of France] justifiable?

[Two questions arise here; have nations a right to judge and punish rulers who are unfaithful to their trust? If so, it must be by a right above all the law then existing and by the destruction of law, for the King was the fountain of law. Then, if this be affirmed, had Charles (or Louis) been guilty of crimes worthy of death? Perhaps a still better mode of argument would be to declare the safety of the nation to be the supreme law, to which all other considerations of life, even in the highest, must yield, and then strive to show that the death of the King was the only way to save the state.]

105. Resolved, that the only way to benefit the Laboring Classes or secure any kind of Political Reform is by the destruction of the Liquor Traffic.

[This question leads to the comparison of temperance reform with all other reforms.]

106. Resolved, that the United States does not need a powerful navy, and that all expenditures—beyond a small sum to provide a few vessels for peace service—is money wasted.

Affirmative.—We are nearly always at peace **A**

large navy leads to war. Vessels soon grow obsolete and have to be replaced by new ones. The strength of the nation is in the arts of peace.

Negative.—Our long coast line, which is unprotected in case of war. We might be assailed by a league of European nations. A strong navy gives great influence in negotiations. Wars are so sudden and modern vessels require so long to build that only those which are ready beforehand are likely to be of service. The value a good navy would have possessed at the outbreak of the civil war.

107. Resolved, that a Canal across the Isthmus between North and South America should be constructed and completely controlled by the United States.

Affirmative.—The great value of such a canal, whether Panama or Nicaragua. The evils of allowing a European nation to control it. The ease with which it might be constructed and the ability of our government to furnish the means.

Negative.—The failure of Panama. The competition with railroads. The slowness of ships and canals. The danger of complications with other nations. The policy of our government not to construct such works, but only to license private companies.

108. Should all Races and Nations be equally eligible to Citizenship in the United States?

Affirmative.—All nations have progressed in propor-

tion to the liberality of their policy. What we owe to immigration. It is safer to have citizens than aliens in our midst. The educating power of citizenship. All people will be safer when their interests are fully with us than when held off by unequal restrictions which cannot fail to make us enemies.

Negative.—Inferiority of negroes and Chinese. The possibility of such numbers coming that natives will be in the minority and ignorant and undeveloped races rule. The evils in New York City. What is the gain in vast population?

109. Resolved, that Poverty Produces more Crime than Wealth or Ignorance.

Affirmative.—The crimes that are caused by want. The evil passions excited by poverty in contrast with wealth. The opportunities denied for cultivating virtue by means of poverty. One-half of all offenses are against property, which would not be if all men had enough. Crimes of violence are often the result of poverty.

Negative.—The pride and power of great wealth often leads to crime. The rich are as anxious for more as the poor are for a little. Ignorance prevents from seeing the consequences of crime. The jails are full of the ignorant.

110. Should Jury Trials be abolished?

Affirmative.—The difficulty of securing an impartial jury. The frequency of ignorance and stupidity on

the jury. The folly of requiring unanimity. The expense of juries and the frequency with which a single man may be corrupted.

Negative.—Jury trial the bulwark of liberty. Service to the cause of human rights in the past. The class feeling of professional judges would render them unsafe if cases were put wholly in their hands.

111. Should Unanimity be required for a Verdict by a Jury?

[This is but one phase of the jury question. This mode of trial might be preserved if a majority or two-thirds, or three-fourths of the jury were allowed to decide. This would save disagreement and mistrial often; but the security for life and property on the part of the accused might be somewhat less.]

112. Resolved, that the Races of African or Asian origin are inferior to Europeans.

Affirmative.—The Romans and the Greeks in ancient and the great nations of modern times are European. Why have not others developed equally if not inferior? Achievements in science, in art, literature, invention, and all other things. The small size of Europe—the least of all the grand divisions—yet more powerful than all.

Negative.—The great races that arose in Asia and Africa—East Indians, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, and many others. Probably most of the European nations

are of Asiatic origin. The European races have been exalted by their religion. Their favorable climate also must not be forgotten. They have not always been the most powerful and perhaps may not always be so.

113. Should Criminals be Compelled to Work?

Affirmative.—They should not be rewarded by idleness. They should pay for their own support and not be supported by the good, and thus a premium be placed on vice. Health cannot be preserved in confinement without work. Reform is impossible if they are not held to steady industry. They should be made the more and not the less able to earn a living when they leave confinement.

Negative.—This labor competes with that of honest men. They should be punished in some other way. Too many workmen in all trades already. Convict labor, especially by contract, is an engine of oppression. The management of convict labor by the State is often unprofitable; by individuals it is cruel.

114. Should the chief aim of Punishment be the Reformation of the Criminal?

Affirmative.—By his reform alone can the State be secured from further danger by him unless he has a death sentence or is confined for life. The man himself ought to be saved if possible. Many criminals have been the victims of bad training or circumstance, and

would make good members of society if they had but a new chance.

Negative.—The first claim upon the State is for the protection of the innocent. Punishment is to deter the criminal himself and others from crime, and for this purpose it should not be too gentle or it will not be dreaded. Reform of the criminal should be an aim but not the chief.

115. Resolved, that the Form of Government determines the Character of a Nation.

Affirmative.—Freedom or submission to despotism must affect the character of a whole people if uniformly maintained. The effect of education on a whole people, and the form of government is a perpetual education. Instances of Rome changed and corrupted when the government changed—Greece, Turkey, Germany.

Negative.—These instances rather prove that the form of government changes with the character of the people. The Irish, French, and other national characters persist while governments change. The Americans the same before and after the Revolution, but now are changing with increase of prosperity and immigration, while government is the same.

116. Resolved, that the Government and Institutions of a People cannot long remain better than the People themselves.

Affirmative.—The people make and can easily change their government. It is more of an outgrowth from the people than imposed by external force. Greece and Rome lost their free governments and institutions when the people declined in character. The same true of East Indies.

Negative.—The instances of Mexico and South America, where excellent institutions in form go with low education and popular character. The form of monarchy may cover greater freedom than republican forms, as in England and France.

117. Resolved, that Eloquence is a gift of Nature and cannot therefore be acquired.

Affirmative.—The instances of mighty orators who rose from the humblest positions with little training. Patrick Henry. Oratory with no education. The best of scholars and students are often most indifferent speakers. The magnetic power is often as great or greater in early life before education is completed.

Negative.—Demosthenes, Disraeli, and others who failed at first but became first-class speakers by practice and study. Some who, like Gladstone, have continued to improve up to old age. The higher excellence of those who have diligently cultivated their talents. In free States, where men need eloquence and are called upon to practice it, a much higher average of speech is reached, proving that it is acquired.

118. Resolved, that Genius of all kinds is innate, and is therefore not dependent upon Education.

Affirmative.—"Poets are born, not made." Men of genius spring up in every walk of life and often among the uneducated. Instances. Talent may be educated, but genius is above rules.

Negative.—More men of genius where there is careful general cultivation. In Africa and other savage countries there are none. What has often been done to strengthen the weakest faculties. Who can mark the boundary between genius and talent?

119. Resolved, that a low degree of Civilization is peculiarly favorable to Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture.

Affirmative.—The great works that rose in the early ages and have never been equalled since. Shakespeare and Milton, in England, two hundred years ago; Dante, in Italy; Homer and Virgil in Greece and Rome. Paintings and sculptures follow the same rule, and the world even yet studies the old masters.

Negative.—These things are valued because they are old. The excellence of the present day, however great, is not esteemed because time has not yet set its approving seal. The ages which produced these great works were not low in civilization but were rapidly advancing and were full of vigorous life. In the case of ancient nations these great works were at the culmination of their civilization.

120. Has the World ever produced the literary equal of Shakespeare ?

Affirmative.—Merit is of many kinds. Shakespeare was great in but one form of composition—perhaps not the highest—the drama. Others have been supreme in their own fields, and why should this not make them equal ? Some have been very great in many fields, as Goethe. Walter Scott in poetry and romance. Milton in poetry and prose.

Negative.—The infinite variety of literary qualities displayed in Shakespeare. What single name can be compared to his. The quotations from him in popular speech. The excellence and quantity of his dramas.

121. Is the World made happier by the increase of Wealth and Luxury ?

Affirmative.—The actual pleasure that wealth affords. The gratification of appetite in a thousand ways. Travel to see new countries and friends. The pleasure from art and from all the comforts and improvements of life. These are means to happiness if not happiness itself. The absence of famines and miseries which belonged to former ages. Comfortable homes.

Negative.—Wealth and luxury bring new desires which, ungratified, destroy happiness. Diseases also result from over-indulgence as well as from want and famine. Contentment, the only minister of happiness, is destroyed by increasing wealth. The bad distribution

of wealth makes the poor but the more envious, and the rich, in the frequent changes of modern life, are ever burdened with the fear of losing what they have.

122. Resolved, that the Existence of two Great Political Parties is beneficial to a free State.

Affirmative.—One party will watch the other and thus secure the best administration of government. No other way can practically work popular government. If there are more than two parties the union of all out of power against one in power will make a weak administration, with frequent changes, as in France and Spain. Two parties, nearly equally balanced, will make a strong and careful government, for any great error on the part of one will bring the other into power.

Negative.—The intense bitterness of partisan spirit. The disposition to work not for the right but for the profit of party is surely an evil. The struggles of party for supremacy, when not checked by some who are above party, may easily lead to war, as once in our own history, and often in the Spanish American republics. Bribery and corruption often follow also.

123. Resolved, that Citizens should Exercise Individual Judgment at Elections without regard to Party ties.

Affirmative.—In this way the leaders of parties will be made careful to put up their very best men on penalty

of having them defeated, while if sure that the members of their party will never "bolt" they will be unscrupulous. Only in this way can the despotism of party leaders be checked.

Negative—If all citizens were independent there would be no parties, and no one to care for the machinery of politics. No stable policy of any kind could be carried on. Government would be a chaos. Best results follow when the great mass of men are partisans who will cling to their party unless something very bad is done, and only a few are "independent."

124. Resolved, that Three Parties are better than Two in Election Contests, as giving Citizens a wider range of choice.

Affirmative.—With three sets of candidates every taste ought to be suited. Corrupt combinations are more difficult than with two. Examples. A new party must nearly always be a third party at first. The coming of a third party on the stage is the only way in which obsolete issues can be changed to living ones.

Negative.—A third party disturbs all calculations. The rule of the country may in that manner be won by a minority. The bitterness of contests is greatly aggravated. The power to carry effective reforms and beneficial laws is lessened. Examples.

125. Resolved, that Women are Intellectually Inferior to Men.

Affirmative.—The general opinion of the world. Most of the intellectual achievements of the world have been by men. Scientific and philosophical books mainly by men. Inventions made by men. Heads of colleges and literary institutions mainly men. Women write romances and poems.

Negative.—The smaller opportunities of women. Great achievements in many fields. Prizes often won in fair competition. Great mathematicians, such as Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Browning, and George Eliot among writers. Frances Willard and Florence Nightingale as reformers.

126. Have we reason to Believe that the Progress of Civilization will continue much longer ?

Affirmative.—The rate of progress has steadily increased up to the present time, and there is no indication of its arrest. Only a few nations have joined in it, but others are coming to the front and may be expected to help. With all the world civilized, discovery and invention should continue faster than ever. No cause is apparent for the checking of civilization within the limit of human foresight.

Negative.—The tremendous inventions of the past hundred years have almost exhausted the possibility of

increase. Civilization has risen in the past, reached a certain stage, and declined. Corruption and luxury are now undermining civilization as they did in ancient Rome. The decay of religious faith is another bad sign.

127. Should all Production be Regulated by State Authority?

[A variation of No. 20. Abundant material will be found in Bellamy's *Looking Backward*, and in cyclopædia articles under the heads "Utopia," "Plato," "Communism," etc.]

128. Is Co-operation better than the Employment of Labor by Capital?

Affirmative.—The evils of strife between hired labor and capital. The justice of sharing risk and profit between labor and capital. The new motives for careful work and noble life given to the laborer. Successful experiments.

Negative.—The difficulty of managing co-operative establishments. The frequency of great losses impairs confidence. The importance of central management. The great number of men who are better off with a regular though small rate of wages than with uncertain profits. Examples of failure in co-operation.

129. Resolved, that the Life Imprisonment of Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena was Justifiable and Honorable on the part of England.

Affirmative.—The terrible waste of life occasioned by the ambition of Napoleon. How England suffered. If it is right to imprison the slayer of one man why not a man who caused the death of hundreds of thousands? The transcendant genius of Napoleon made it unsafe to release him, as he would have stirred up new wars. It was mercy not to take his life at once. The disastrous trial of leaving him in a place of authority in the island of Elba.

Negative.—He was an independent ruler not subject to English jurisdiction. He could be lawfully judged for his offenses only by French law. He had no trial at all. There was no honor in a great nation thus dealing with a single unarmed man. Danger from Napoleon had passed. He had sought the protection of England. He might have had a residence assigned in England instead of in a lonely island.

130. Ought Persons to be Excluded from Civil Employment on Account of any Religious Belief or Disbelief?

Affirmative.—To some persons an oath of office has no binding power, as they have no religious belief. The

motives to faithfulness in office derived from a belief in God and in future rewards and punishments. The bad example of seeing disbelievers in authority.

Negative.—The principle of religious liberty. Religious tests of no value, for the very worst persons escape them by hypocrisy. Only honest unbelievers can be excluded by such a test, for others would pretend to believe. Religion suffers always when promoted by civil tests. The world grows more religious as all civil distinctions are abolished.

131. Resolved, that the American Revolution was more Important to Human Progress than the French or English Revolutions.

Affirmative.—The establishment of freedom and republicanism in the New World. The influence upon other nations. The completeness of the American Revolution. The French and English were but partial. The first led to great excesses which provoked reaction; the latter left monarchy standing after it had passed by.

Negative.—The English Revolution prepared the way for the American which could not have taken place without it. The French broke up the feudal system of Europe and changed the whole history of the world. The American Colonies had already free governments which were but little changed by independence, but the very principle of self-government was vindicated by the two great European revolutions.

132. Was Hamlet Insane ?

[Interesting for scholars of Shakespeare. Much has been written on this question. The careful reading of the play itself will best prepare for deciding.]

133. Resolved, that Human Happiness Preponderates over Misery and that Life is Worth Living.

[A profound question, but many of the materials for its discussion lie on the surface. Any debater can adduce instances where one of these elements seems to outweigh the other.]

134. Has the Influence of Woman Contributed to Civilization more than that of Man ?

Affirmative.—Woman contributes to elevate, polish, and ennoble life, while man seeks to maintain what now exists and to provide for daily needs. When men only are educated among savages the children relapse into barbarism, but if the mothers are educated they teach the children. The position of woman in civilized States.

Negative.—The influence of woman in general affairs is but little felt until civilization has been gained, so that while women enjoy civilization they cannot have contributed much toward it. The greater part of those works which make up civilization are produced by men.

Instances.

135. Do Genesis and Geology Contradict each other?

[The account of the Creation in the first chapters of the Bible and the indications geology affords of the time and order of the same events may be compared. Many books written wholly or in part on the same subject may also be consulted.]

136. Is the Bible Disproved by Scientific Discovery?

[A much broader question than the preceding, as it brings astronomy into the field as well as geology. Darwinism and the account of the origin of man in the Bible may be considered. The general doctrine of the reign of law is often adduced as evidence of a conflict.]

137. Resolved, that Mankind has Suffered more from Revolutionists and Anarchists than from Tyrants.

Affirmative.—Description of the horrors of various revolutions. The aims of the anarchists. How far they have been able to realize those aims. The dreadful condition of a community where all law is overthrown. Even the worst law, regularly administered, is better than no law, for men may adapt themselves to any tyranny, but anarchy and revolution destroy all things upon which dependence can be placed.

Negative.—The terrors of tyranny and its arrest of all development of good in human character. Revolution clears the ground for good institutions and good rule.

Even anarchy can last but for a little time while some good mode of rule is in preparation, but tyranny goes on from age to age. The years nations have spent under tyrants are tenfold greater than those spent without law or in the throes of revolution.

138. Resolved, that the Signs of the Times Indicate the Approaching End of the World.

Affirmative.—The great wars and commotions and political changes taking place. Correspondence of present appearances with prophecy. Popular belief in a coming dissolution of all things. The wonderful inventions of the present.

Negative.—No greater proportion of changes than formerly. No reason for inventions bringing the end of the world. The problems of civilization yet to be brought out. Obscurity and uncertainty of prophecies in the element of time. All ages have thought their own the last. The conviction of the approaching end has been far greater than now—examples, 1000, 1840, etc.

139. Were the American Colonies Justified in Revolting against England?

Affirmative.—Shall we condemn our fathers? The event alone is a sufficient justification. What natural right had England to govern on this side of the sea save

the consent of the governed? The oppressive taxes and the vexations of royal governors. How much better it is for a nation to have the control of its own destinies. Why should not the western side of the sea govern itself as well as the eastern side?

Negative.—The evils were temporary and would have soon been righted. The terrible sacrifices of the war. The grand future the English race would have had on both sides of the Atlantic if united. Federation would have gained all substantially that Independence did and would have saved many other evils—possibly that of our Civil War. The little cost of three-pence on tea. The repeal of the worst acts of oppression shows what might have been gained by peaceful methods.

140. Resolved, that all Christian Nations should now Disarm and Depend upon Arbitration for the Settlement of Disputes.

Affirmative.—The inconsistency of war and all military affairs with the Christian spirit. The prevalence of Christianity in the world is now so great that non-Christian nations would not dare attack them. Arbitration cheaper and far more effectual than war. The immense saving in cost. The money that armies cost would educate and give all the comforts of life to every person in Christian lands. The number of European armies even on a peace footing and the crushing taxes

Negative.—Difference between practice and theory. Want of any common and disinterested tribunal for the settlement of disputes. Unarmed nations would be at the mercy of those well armed. Some nations not Christian are strong enough to be formidable if they had a monopoly of military preparation. The real virtues and honorable qualities which have been developed in conflict.

141. Resolved, that the Character of George Washington is more to be Admired than that of Martin Luther.

Affirmative.—The life and services of the father of his country. His abandonment of power when his work was done. His goodness tested on the widest field. Tributes to his character by such Englishmen as Gladstone.

Negative.—The greatest of influences wielded among men is that of religion. Luther set men's minds and spirits free. The oppression from which he delivered far greater than that of England over America. But for the Reformation neither America nor the American Revolution would have been. Luther was grandly heroic with less to support him than Washington. His courage and his statesmanship equal to Washington's, while his eloquence and learning far greater.

142. Resolved, that the Eighteenth Century Witnessed Greater Human Progress than the Nineteenth.

[A long series of most interesting events and achievements may be collected and described from each century. The *germ* of many great things to be found in the eighteenth which are developed fully only in the nineteenth. The question then will be as to which is greater, the origination or the completion.]

143. Resolved, that State Colleges and Universities should be Preferred to those under the Control of Religious Denominations.

Affirmative.—They are cheaper and give equal advantages to all. They are the completion of the idea of the common school. They are growing in popularity. If the State provides primary instruction why not the more advanced? The great institutions of this character. Even the denominational schools are becoming less religious in their requirements and leaving more to the private judgment of their pupils. Why not separate completely between secular and religious education in the higher departments as well as the lower?

Negative.—The close relation between religion and science. The unbelief fostered where religion is not taught in schools or where science is not taught by teachers friendly to religion. The success of such colleges and universities in the past. The liberality of

such schools and their high moral character. The different ideal of education they uphold.

144. Should Education be Wholly Disconnected from Religion?

[The same principles should govern in discussing this question as the above. It will also embrace the use of the Bible in the common schools, etc.]

145. Resolved, that our Public School System is in need of Radical Reform.

Affirmative.—All the faults of cramming, mere memorizing, mechanical routine, imperfect teaching, which are charged against those schools may be adduced.

Negative.—Their great merits. The best general system of education any nation has ever possessed. Faults may be reformed when found, but none are *radical*, for the root of the system is sound.

146. Is the decline of Slavery in the World to be attributed to the Christian Religion more than to the progress of Civilization?

Affirmative.—Ancient civilized nations never thought of abolishing slavery. There was no agitation to that effect. The principles of Christianity were always against it (*e. g.*, the golden rule), and Christians did frequently set their slaves free. In Christian countries there was always a protest against slavery. The

dominion of Christianity has never been complete in any nation, but it is enlarging and wherever it is sufficient, such things as slavery are put down.

Negative.—Ancient civilizations were very narrow, embracing but a small class in a few favored nations. Many nations professing to be very religious, have long held slaves. The spirit of the age and general enlightenment have shown the people that slavery is not only bad, but, what may count for still more, that it is unprofitable to any nation. The weakness and evil of it are more clearly seen, and, therefore, it is dying out.

147. Resolved, that a quick and fiery Temper is an Element of Strength rather than Weakness in Character.

Affirmative.—No evil can be greater than an easy indifference. A high temper is a strong motive force. Most great men have possessed such a temper. Instances. It may be held in check, but if a man *has* no temper it is because he is a mere weakling.

Negative.—Such a temper opposed to patience and persistence. The importance of the element of waiting. Gentleness may often win more than temper could compel.

148. Resolved, that the Southern portion of the United States offers greater attractions to the Farmer than the Northern portion.

[It will be easy for the debater to compare the staple crops as to abundance and value in the sections. Considerations of climate, beauty, health, and social advantages North and South need not be omitted.]

149. Resolved, that complete Education of all its Citizens is the duty of a State.

Affirmative.—The safety of a State demands education, for ignorance is a source of danger. Education diminishes crime and thus saves cost to a State. It increases the welfare and prosperity of the people, and thus makes the whole State richer.

Negative.—Beyond the mere rudiments education may be evil as well as good. The bad man is made only the more dangerous by education. The State cannot wisely determine what form of education, or how much education is good for all persons. Education of the best character must suit the person, but the State can only cast all into one mold and thus do evil.

150. Should Copyright be International ?

Affirmative.—If a man has a right of property in his own ideas that right should extend into all lands. We have no moral right to take the work of a man who happens to be born in another country without his consent. It is for the good of writers and readers in all lands that the principle of honesty should prevail.

More and better books will be written where authors are protected in their property.

Negative.—Copyright is limited in time, which shows that absolute property in ideas is not recognized. In a great country like ours an author gets reward enough from our home market. Foreign authors can be reprinted very cheaply, without international copyright, and thus we get the benefit in cheap books. A great trade exists in such reprints, which would be destroyed by international copyright.

151. Resolved, that Immigration into the United States should be prohibited.

Affirmative.—Competition tends to lower wages. Farmers occupy land and thus raise the price for our farmers. They increase production and thus lower prices. Many are uneducated. A large foreign element is politically dangerous. They cluster into large cities and control their administration. They are often alien in religion, social habits, and modes of thought. The mere increase of population does not increase the happiness of Americans.

Negative.—How well the past policy of hospitality has worked! Our greatness could not have been without the tide of immigration. The greatest element of wealth in any country is living men. The hardy and industrious immigrant from the North of Europe. Only the best elements of population have enough enterprize

to leave home and cross an ocean. There is thus a sifting out of the best of all lands for us. The question should not include the case of paupers and assisted immigrants.

152. Resolved, that the Ownership of Land should be restricted to those who personally cultivate it.

Affirmative.—Land is no longer unlimited with us. The evils of speculation by which the real cultivator is made tributary to one who furnishes no labor. There is land enough for every cultivator, and the price would be low, if others were prevented from holding it out of use.

Negative.—The use of having real property in land which may be disposed of. The user may wish to sell or may die. In such case it is best that the market should be free. How can it be decided as to how much land one person can cultivate except by allowing him to buy what he wants? How easy it would be to evade any such law by a nominal cultivation?

153. Resolved, that the amount of Land owned by any one Family should be limited to 160 Acres.

Affirmative.—The vast estates sometimes held from one generation to another. The tribute tenants have to pay for the use of that to which they have as great a natural right as any other. An artificial limit is better than no limit at all. The immense grants in New York

and California. The great evils in other countries from land monopoly. Some of these are rapidly growing up in our own nation.

Negative.—The simplicity of allowing land to be used as other merchandise. The natural laws of inheritance and expenditure by which great estates when not held together by law are subdivided, as in France. The small holder has an interest in being able to sell easily and at a good price. Every limitation would lower prices and hinder general development. The great amount of unoccupied land and the need of large holders for making many costly improvements.

154. Resolved, that all Trusts and general Combinations tending to banish Competition should be forbidden by Law.

Affirmative.—The terrible evils of such combinations. They establish a despotism against which no private competition is possible, and are able to levy tribute upon a whole people. They injure private character and freedom. They are able often to control parties and legislatures. The public good requires their abolition.

Negative.—Such evils work their own cure. Laws only make matters worse, for they are easily evaded, and they foster the habit of relying upon law instead of the freedom of business competition. Union facilitates production and, in the long run, lowers prices, to the bene-

fit of all. Less monopoly now than in former times, when such monopoly was created by law. Any enterprise which becomes very profitable will soon raise up formidable antagonists.

155. Resolved, that very cheap Books and Papers do more harm than good.

Affirmative.—They discourage libraries, public and private. Books are not appreciated, and, therefore, not carefully studied. Bad books are multiplied, and, in the general cheapness, put on a level with good ones. To watch over the reading of the young is made more difficult.

Negative.—The vast multiplication of good books. Their powerful educational effect. Good books much more numerous than the bad and more highly prized. The antidote is more powerful than the poison. There are abuses with every good, but the good over-balances.

156. Have Trade-Unions and Strikes been beneficial?

Affirmative.—In no other way could adequate wages be obtained by laborers. Capital hires as cheaply as possible; and, when united, would have ununited labor at its mercy. Strikes sometimes fail; but the possibility of strikes keeps wages up. If there never was a strike wages would go much lower.

Negative.—The great cost of trade-unions. How they fetter the liberty of workmen in many ways, and tend to put good and bad workmen on a par. The great suffering that strikes entail. Even high wages may be a loss when they lead to unsteady employment. Benevolent employers will give wages as high as they can afford, at any rate.

157. Resolved, that the name of Abraham Lincoln is the greatest in American History.

[The picture of his career will be a pleasing task for the affirmative; while in the negative, Washington, Franklin, Grant, Jefferson and others may be adduced.]

158. Resolved, that the invention of the Telescope was more beneficial than the discovery of the Mariner's compass.

[The two have been closely associated, but the telescope has led to knowledge of other worlds; the compass to a better knowledge of our own. The discovery of America could not have been made without the compass; but astronomy and even scientific geography depend upon the telescope.]

159. Does Education increase Happiness?

Affirmative.—The resources in thought and employment open to the educated. The increase in the power of faculty. The processes of education themselves fur-

nish many happy hours. The pursuit of knowledge saves from many things which poison happiness and tends to diminish intemperance and other forms of vice.

Negative.—The careless happiness so often seen among the ignorant in tropical countries as well as our own. The class of people who laugh most easily. The happiness of children is not increased when they grow older and better educated. Education increases wants and nourishes discontent. Instances.

160. Resolved, that the Chautauqua movement supplies the need of popular Education.

Affirmative.—The vastness of the movement. The wide extent of the field covered. The books published and the enthusiasm aroused. The assemblies held, the lectures, and the teaching. The many courses taught.

Negative.—The superficial character of the work. Reading rather than study. Mental discipline not attained, for the work made too easy. Some good may be done, and the movement be commendable while falling far short of supplying a popular education.

161. Resolved, that Skepticism has been more baneful to the human race than Superstition.

Affirmative.—How skepticism paralyzes action. It may also be very cruel, as in the French revolution and commune, and among our own Anarchists. It destroys religion and thus banishes happiness here and hereafter.

Negative.—The appalling rites to which superstition has led in heathen countries, and the persecutions in modern and civilized nations. Instances of the harm. Persecution of Salem witches. Human sacrifices in Mexico and elsewhere.

162. Does Civilization tend to lengthen Human Life ?

[This may be argued as a matter of theory in regard to the healthfulness of the habits of civilized or barbarous communities. The greater prevalence of diseases in civilized times may be set off against the better modes of treatment. Or it may be treated as a matter of observation or statistics.]

163. Is Life Assurance beneficial ?

Affirmative.—Habits of prudence and forethought fostered. Provision for the helpless widows and orphans. Suffering very often prevented. Premiums often saved from money that would be worse than wasted. The quietness of mind that comes from feeling that one's family is provided for even if death come at once.

Negative.—The insecurity and failure of many companies. The hard struggle to pay exorbitant premiums. The high salaries for officers and the costly buildings erected. The temptation to fraud. The tendency to put a commercial value on human life. Possibility of murder for the policy.

164. Resolved, that so-called "Beneficial Societies" are not really beneficial to their Members.

Affirmative.—They are often mismanaged and many of them have failed. Their "benefits" are sometimes obtained by those who are unworthy, and who simulate sickness, or otherwise get unfair advantage. Their weekly dues are a very great burden to the poor. They may hinder careful savings in banks, buildings, or the like. Frequent quarrels arise.

Negative.—They bring persons into association on the plane of mutual benefit. They prevent many cases of extreme want. They secure the applying of small sums constantly to good uses and at the same time provide for future benefit.

165. Resolved, that much reading of Newspapers and Magazines is an intellectual Dissipation which in the interest of sound Knowledge should be discouraged.

Affirmative.—The great amount of time given to such reading. Some persons read nothing else. Light and frivolous character of most magazines. The news printed is usually only of momentary interest and does nothing for real learning. The destruction of the power of attention and application that comes to the newspaper reader.

Negative.—The high character of many of the writers for

the press. Importance of knowing our own day and age. People are growing wiser even while reading the issues of the press. Permanent books also circulate more widely than ever, showing that there is no necessary conflict.

166. Resolved, that Ancient Nations were more Heroic than those of Modern Times.

Affirmative.—The changed conditions of modern life in which the attention of people is drawn off to trade, pleasure, and luxury. Effeminate dispositions that go with excessive culture unfit for hardship and heroism. Thermopylæ. The great deeds of Greece and Rome. How much more sacrifice for one's country was then esteemed.

Negative.—The great wars of modern times have developed equal daring. The uncertainty of many famous deeds of old. Incidents from the American war and from the German and French war. The heroism in ships which face torpedoes, and in men marching upon machine guns—terrors unknown to the ancients.

167. Do orders of Nobility, Titles, and Decorations tend to make Men perform great Actions?

Affirmative.—The great courage of French and English noblemen. The love of glory is stimulated by such marks of distinction, and thus men will endure and dare more. Napoleon's Legion of Honor.

Negative.—These things may influence a few by lifting them above their fellows, but they depress the mass of men who cannot obtain marks of distinction. Patriotism, the sentiment of duty, the wish to protect home, are more powerful and widespread motives leading men to great actions.

168. Resolved, that the highest Eloquence is Extemporaneous.

[This subject is fully discussed in *How to become a Public Speaker*, and *Extempore Speech*, by the author of *The Debater's Treasury*.]

169. Resolved, that the Love of Money leads to more Crime than Anger.

Affirmative.—All crimes of dishonesty, theft, robbery, burglary, fraud have their root in the love of money. "The root of all evil." How often even quarrels and crimes of violence come from the love of money. Murder oftener results from the desire of gain than from malice. Such crimes are the most aggravated, and therefore highest on the scale of crime.

Negative.—The extent to which men are carried by evil passions. How often they sacrifice their own financial interests. The extent of revenge as an element of crime. The national crimes that have resulted from anger in rulers. The alliance of anger with intemperance and the innumerable crimes that result when

liquor has removed the restraint of anger, and permitted its real character to be displayed.

170. Can Intemperance be diminished through Legal Enactments?

Affirmative.—All crimes are lessened by penalty enforced; why not this one? The diminution of intemperance in prohibition States. The effect upon those who are only beginning to drink of finding the law arrayed against them. Complete extirpation of the evil may not be possible by law, but how much more extended intemperance would become if there was no law, and the sanction of the community thus virtually given.

Negative.—Drinking is a private habit. The limitations of law. The tendency to resist or evade a law which does not command approval. Men are to be made good by education and religion; not by law, which simply restrains evil. States which have tried the experiment. The frequency with which such laws are repealed proves that they are not trusted to diminish intemperance.

171. Resolved, that the study of History is more valuable than all forms of light Literature.

Affirmative.—Truth is the guide of life, and history is the record of truth. Reality in life is better than the most seductive forms of fiction. The best fiction is but

a copy of facts. The original is better than a copy. The range of history is over all ages and conditions of men. It may be very minute and deeply interesting. Being true, it fits in with all other forms of truth. Much of light literature, and indeed, that which is most extensively read is utterly trashy, and some of it very hurtful to the reader.

Negative.—After all the bad and all the trashy has been eliminated from literature there is still more remaining than equals the whole volume of written history. How noble and great it is. The honored names in this field are some of the greatest in the world's history. Light literature often furnishes the best history of a period. How could we understand the history of a people if we did not read their literature? History is little more than a catalogue of names and dates, except when it borrows the graces of other forms of literature.

172. Resolved, that Men would be more happy if private Property were Abolished and all things held in Common.

Affirmative.—The evils of unequal fortune. The bitterness of poverty and want. The oppression that abounds in the world. Enough property in the world to make all comfortable if equally distributed. Why should one child be born with millions, another without shelter and food? The crime that comes from poverty.

Negative.—The benefits and happiness that comes

from ownership. The poor may become rich, and thus they have perpetual hope. Exertion itself is good. Equal division would take away all motive for work and all would soon be abjectly poor. Public works and improvements require great capital which could not be furnished if there was no private property. Civilization would fall and men would be obliged to subsist upon the spontaneous products of nature.

173. Resolved, that an Inventor benefits Mankind more than a Reformer.

Affirmative.—Inventors multiply the power of men over the world. They make civilization and the comforts of life possible. Without the results of invention men would be more helpless than the beasts, for the beasts are better clothed and provided by Nature. Inventions are one of the great marks of man's superiority in the world.

Negative.—The work of the reformer is in a higher realm than that of the inventor. The world would be corrupted in every department did not men rise to purify it. In religion, politics, and society reform is equally needed. Some of the great reforms in the past. The inventor should not be credited with what all men would think of for themselves, but only with what a man provides who makes invention his special work. The man to-day who purifies the world does more good

then he who adds to the innumerable inventions, the models of which crowd the Patent Office.

174. Resolved, that Games of Chance are Pernicious.

Affirmative.—The element of dishonesty in taking that for which no equivalent has been given. The injury to the loser. The industry of the winner is also discouraged. The less men rely upon chance the better they are. The quarrels, murders, and ruin that have often resulted. All games of chance tend toward gambling, which is the most deadly of vices. Chance in human affairs is an evil that ought to be reduced to the narrowest limits—not increased by games of chance.

Negative.—All human affairs have the element of chance, and games of chance are thus a faithful copy of life. Such games teach skill in meeting and taking advantage of emergencies. They teach self-command in losing and moderation in winning. They cannot be prevented altogether, and should be directed. Some games of chance may be pernicious, but this does not prove that all are. If they are pernicious in excess they need not be in moderation.

175. Resolved, that Ferocious Wild Beasts are more to be dreaded than Venomous Reptiles.

[This comparison of dangerous creatures may have a great deal of interest for young debaters, and will

lead them over a wide range of study. They will find "enough to say," if they only summarize what encyclopædias and text-books say of lions, tigers, bears, cobras, rattlesnakes, etc.]

176. Have we good Reasons for believing the reign of Universal Peace and Good-will to be at hand?

Affirmative.—The spread of religion in the world. The progress of arbitration. The benevolent societies multiplying on every hand. Religious tolerance. The long peace in our own land and in other civilized countries. The close communications between nations, and the inventions bringing them still closer. General education. The breaking down of race and national prejudices.

Negative.—The mighty armies of the world and the great war taxes and conscriptions. Causes of disagreement. Weakening of faith in Christian countries. The mad struggle for wealth. The frequency of bank robberies, swindles, defalcations, fraudulent speculations. Political rage and corruption. Prejudice (in our country) against Negroes and Chinese. Wars within a few years.

177. Do the lower Animals possess the gift of Reason?

[This will be a discussion of definitions, deductions

from mental philosophy, and instances showing reason or the degree in which brutes come short of it.]

178. Resolved, that the Western Continent is more richly Stored and Prepared by Nature for the use of Man than the Eastern.

Affirmative.—Its broad plains, great rivers, minerals, and fertile soil. Direction of continent to prevailing winds. Few great deserts. Comparison of acres of available land, coal, and other elements of value.

Negative.—The great size of the Eastern Continent. How much more it has done for man. The development of civilization so much more fully is a proof of superior resources. Africa and Asia not yet fully explored.

179. Resolved, that the Natural Wonders of the New World are greater than those of the Old.

[Niagara, the Mississippi, and Amazon, Yellowstone Park, and Yosemite described and compared with the marvels of the Old World.]

180. Resolved, that the Ancient Egyptians displayed more greatness of Character than the Jews.

Affirmative.—The Pyramids and other monuments of Egypt. The long line of Egyptian history. The height to which civilization reached at such an early day. How greatly other nations have imitated the Egyptians.

Their greatness in war and in science. The Jews borrowed much from Egypt.

Negative.—The books of the Old Testament. The great men of Jewish race. The institutions and laws which the world has borrowed from the Jews. Their heroism in battle. Their long endurance of oppression and persecution. Their survival of so many changes and peoples.

181. Is there any Foundation for a belief in Luck, Omens, Signs, Dreams, and Presentiments ?

Affirmative.—The universality of such belief shows that it must have some foundation. Wise men in all ages have believed in them. The strange instances that may be adduced. How can such things be accounted for ?

Negative.—Superstition fascinates imagination, but this does not prove its truth. Coincidences. The few cases of fulfilment of signs are remembered and exaggerated ; the failures are forgotten. The world is full of imposture and men are very easily imposed upon. No reason to believe that the order of nature varies for the whims of men, or that "coming events cast their shadows before." Instances where dreams, omens, etc., have not come true.

182. Should Bounties and Subsidies be given to establish Railroad and Steamship lines.

Affirmative.—The great advantage of such means of communication. Why should not those who are to be benefited pay some of the cost? Some cities or countries will give bounties, and they will have an advantage.

Negative.—The natural laws of trade are interfered with. Too many railroads and steamships are provided and loss results. The people are disappointed in the result of subsidies. They become a dangerous political element. If given by government, some persons are taxed without their consent for this purpose; if by individuals, others will share the benefit without sharing cost. It is always unequal.

183. Resolved, that the President of the United States should be Elected Directly by the People for a Term of Six Years and should not be Eligible for a Second Term.

Affirmative.—The great evils of frequent elections. The cumbersomeness of the electoral college. Electioneering for himself by a President would be prevented if he had one term. Six years of such an office enough for any man. These changes would add to the dignity and usefulness of the office and diminish its dangers.

Negative.—All change difficult, and should be made only on the clearest necessity. Four years a long term. The President will be less despotic if he may be a candidate again. This system has worked well—better than

that of France, where the term is longer. More patriotism and virtue on the part of the people better than any changes of system.

184. Should the Law Require all Persons Practicing Medicine, Law, Divinity, or any Public Profession to have a Regular Diploma?

Affirmative.—The welfare of the public is largely in the hands of such persons. Private individuals cannot judge of qualifications. Therefore the law should prescribe qualifications and require proof (by a diploma) of its existence. The harm done by pretenders to knowledge and ability.

Negative.—Diplomas may be unfairly attained. They are no reasonable proof of any kind of ability. Private study may be better than that of the schools. Examiners may, from prejudice, refuse the best qualified. The people will soon judge of merit from success and from the work done—the best of tests.

185. Do the best Orators Appeal more to the Reason than to the Feelings of an Audience?

Affirmative.—Reason is a far higher faculty than feeling. The latter is very transitory, while conviction is more permanent. To only move the feelings will leave an audience at the disposal of the next able speaker.

Negative.—The example of the great orators. Aroused

feeling has ever been considered the best proof of eloquence. A chain of mathematical reasoning is not eloquence. The tears and shouts of an audience are not given to the orator who convinces judgment only. The people generally do not wish to reason and will vote speech dry if it does not powerfully move them.

186. Resolved, that Sailors Endure greater Hardships than Soldiers.

Affirmative.—The great perils of the sea—storms, shipwrecks, starvation, hard treatment when no help or law is in reach. The loss of social privileges. The sailor's lot is usually for life. When old he has no home and is most forlorn.

Negative.—By temperance and economy the sailor can soon better his lot, and at any landing may change a ship he does not like for a better. People sympathize with him and laws are made for his protection. The soldier is placed under an iron code where death is denounced for what would be scarcely an offense in another, such as sleeping on post, or resisting an officer. The horrors of battle, hospital, camp, and prison.

187. Resolved, that Electricity will soon Supersede Steam as a Motive Power.

Affirmative.—The vast number of new uses of electricity. How pliable and easily conducted it is. The vastness of the force and its wide diffusion. The great

speed and power it can produce. List of electrical machines.

Negative.—The loss of force with electricity. Steam nearly always employed in connection with electricity. Power comes from fuel, and it comes more completely and cheaply by means of steam than by any other means.

188. Is the Doctrine of a Central Fire within the Earth Well Founded?

Affirmative.—The existence of volcanoes and hot springs. The constant increase of temperature as we dig deeper into the earth. The certainty that great pressure must produce compression and heat.

Negative.—Other modes of accounting for the same things, such as the burning of oil, chemical combinations, etc. No proof that any heat or fire in the earth is central. We can know nothing beyond a sheet of the surface, which, as compared with the whole, is not more than a sheet of tissue paper wrapped around an orange is to the orange.

189. Resolved, that College Students Derive more Benefit from Literary Societies than from their Regular Studies.

Affirmative.—In such societies they are taught speech, debate, parliamentary law, reading, and the details of

actual business. Their willing association with each other is a powerful intellectual stimulus. Regular studies often mere memory tasks with no heart in them.

Negative.—Nothing can take the place of regular work with daily tasks in the lines that experience has proved to be the best. Societies would lose their value if it were not for the regular work running side by side with them. The discipline of faithfully doing what another chooses is great.

190. Resolved, that the Great Nations of the Future will be found in the Southern Hemisphere.

Affirmative.—The past belongs to the Northern, why not the future to the Southern, since all must be fairly dealt with by Providence. The splendid climate and resources of Australia, South Africa, and South America. Already many good things and progressive laws come from Australia. Great cities are growing there. Chili and Buenos Ayres are prosperous States.

Negative.—Modern nations are great in territory while the Southern Hemisphere has but little land, and that widely scattered—the mere points of continents. Resources of the North are ten-fold. This the reason that all the empires of the past have been in the North.

191. Resolved, that Cold Winters are Needed for the Full Vigor of National Development.

Affirmative.—Strength is only developed in struggle. A winterless year leaves men languid and contented with what nature easily gives. For this reason the nations of the South have been renewed from the North. Instances in ancient and modern history.

Negative.—Vigor is wasted in struggling against nature, and the nations of the far North have not risen much above barbarism. If the summer be not warm and malarious, mild winters will be harmless. Italy, Greece, Egypt, and other countries with mild winters have developed the most vigorous nations of the world. They fell before barbarians because of luxury and vice, not because they lack icy winters.

192. Resolved, that the Microscope Reveals greater Marvels than the Telescope.

Affirmative.—The world of minute things has no limit. The conception of the boundless is shown in the atoms as strongly as the worlds. The telescope but partially reveals and leaves most to be guessed. The microscope shows the construction of our own bodies, the cells which give life its form, the foundations of all things, as well as new forms of life, and worlds above all number.

Negative.—The telescope carries us beyond the bounds of our own world, to which the microscope is confined. It gives some idea of the universe. The stars are numerous as the atoms in a drop of water. but each shin-

ing particle is a world. The vast cost and magnificent appliances provided for telescopes.

193. Resolved, that the Adulteration of Food and Drink is a greater Evil than Flood and Cyclone.

Affirmative.—The insidious and deadly character of the injury wrought by the adulteration of provisions. The meanness and fraud involved. This injures character and destroys faith in our fellows. Even children are destroyed for the gain of a few cents by the use of adulterated milk. How the poor are cheated out of their pittance. Instances of adulteration.

Negative.—Many adulterations charged which have not been proved. Many substances are harmless, and in some instances (as when whiskey is adulterated with water) the adulteration is an actual benefit. The awful destruction that sweeps from the clouds upon every class and age! Instances.

194. Resolved, that it is probable that Man will be able within the next Century to bridle all the destructive forces of Nature.

Affirmative.—The advances already made. The true nature of disease being better understood. The effort put forth for war would soon (by the resources of science) make the winds and the lightnings move in appointed channels. The lightning-rod. Storms may be predicted so far ahead as not to be dangerous, when their

laws are fully understood, and observers are in all parts of the earth. The pressure at volcanoes might be relieved by boring!

Negative.—Life is destroyed by the forces of nature just as it was three thousand years ago. Why should we expect a revolution in the next century? Fire, flood, wind, hail, earthquake, pestilence—the teeth have not yet been pulled from any one of these, and seem not likely to be. Man's inventions add new destructions, as death by collision on the rail, or explosion by steam engine, but leave all the old terror.

195. Resolved, that the Human Race is increasing faster than the means of Subsistence, rendering Poverty and Famine inevitable.

Affirmative.—Rise of population in America and Europe. The settling up of desert and uninhabited lands. At the present rate the time will soon come when there will be a family for every acre in the world. Wars have almost ceased. The average duration of life is increasing. Disease, especially among children, is less. Is not poverty certain, and famine the only means by which the balance can be maintained?

Negative.—The means of subsistence have never been one-tenth employed. They are rapidly increasing. Irrigation and a scientific agriculture can multiply the supply of food a hundred-fold. The rate of increase of

population in rich and prosperous communities declines.

196. Has the standard of Integrity in Business and Political life declined since the American Revolution?

Affirmative.—Betrayal of trust in high officers at the present day. The general sentiment as to growing corruption. The integrity of Washington and the Revolutionary fathers.

Negative.—The vast number who are now faithful to trust in public and private. Newspapers make much of the few who are unfaithful. Not many newspapers published then. The treason of Arnold. He was a defaulter first. Difficulties about money matters then.

197. Resolved, that the Average of Life may be raised above 100 Years.

Affirmative.—The average has been rising for many years. Why may not this increase continue. The number of persons above a hundred reported in the papers is also increasing. The causes which shorten life may be greatly diminished. The declaration of the Psalmist as to seventy or eighty years only gives his observation in his day, and proves the rising of the limit.

Negative.—The mistakes as to the age of old people. How frail life is in old age. General belief that life was formerly longer than now. The average is not

yet half a hundred, and the rate of increase reported is not such as to carry the average near a hundred in a score of centuries.

198. Is Luxury a Vice ?

Affirmative.—Luxury cannot be paid for by the proceeds of one man's labor and therefore must in the end be paid for by the poor. It saps health and strength. Comfort is not luxury ; neither does luxury always add to comfort. Luxury often leads to crime for its maintenance. The general effect on civilization is bad.

Negative.—Luxury in dress, furniture, houses, food is not a sin in itself, and furnishes employment for laborers. By setting a high standard others try to live better, and thus commerce and manufacture are stimulated. Civilization arises from the sense of want which calls to labor and stimulates invention. Luxury, therefore, if it be honest, does good, and is not a vice.

199. Resolved, that Henry M. Stanley is deserving of more Honor as an Explorer than Captain Cook.

Affirmative.—The wonderful journeys of Stanley. His finding two persons who were lost. His daring in crossing the continent. The vast extent of country he has opened to civilization. His humane and religious feeling.

Negative.—Difference of the century in which Cook lived. The greater value of Australia than Africa

The lands he opened for English colonization. His heroic death while engaged in his work.

200. Resolved, that the advance of Japan in Civilization is more wonderful than that of Australia.

Affirmative.—To change an old civilization is harder than to make a new State. The old conservatism of Japan, and the rapidity with which new ideas are put on. The desire for education, material advancement, and political liberty. Willingness to throw aside prejudice and learn of foreigners.

Negative.—The marvel of Australian progress. The great cities that have arisen as by magic under Southern skies. The advanced political institutions. The tides of emigration. The gold fields and agricultural triumphs.

201. Resolved, that Bismarck is the greatest Man of his Generation.

[His great deeds can easily be adduced. He will have to be compared, however, not only with the great men of his own country but with Cavour, Gladstone, Grant, Lincoln.]

202. Resolved, that Tariff should be Imposed for Revenue only.

Affirmative.—1. The great advantage of commerce, which flourishes best when least restricted.

2. Tariffs are taxes, and like other taxes should be restricted to the needs of revenue.

3. Tariffs oppress the mass of the people (the consumers) for the benefit of a few manufacturers.

4. The great advantage of free trade among our States proves that more of it would be beneficial among the nations.

5. Our nation is now so rich and strong that it has no need of protection.

Negative.—1. Great prosperity of the country under a protective tariff.

2. Revenue tariff would not be sufficient to maintain the high rate of American wages.

3. Without tariff our home markets would be ruined and thus farmers suffer.

4. If not protected our manufacturers would be ruined by foreign competition, and then high prices would be charged for all articles.

5. Heavy tariffs make a nation independent in war and peace by causing home production of all necessaries.

203. Resolved, that Duties on all Articles that can be Produced in our own Country should be so high as to stop their Importation.

Affirmative.—1. Why should we buy from abroad what can be raised or made at home?

2. The great profit of supplying all our own wants and thus keeping our money in the country.

3. If a very little protection is good why not make it complete?

4. Commerce should consist in the exchange of our surplus commodities for the things we cannot produce.

Negative.—1. Many things may be produced at a loss. It is not to our interest to foster such production.

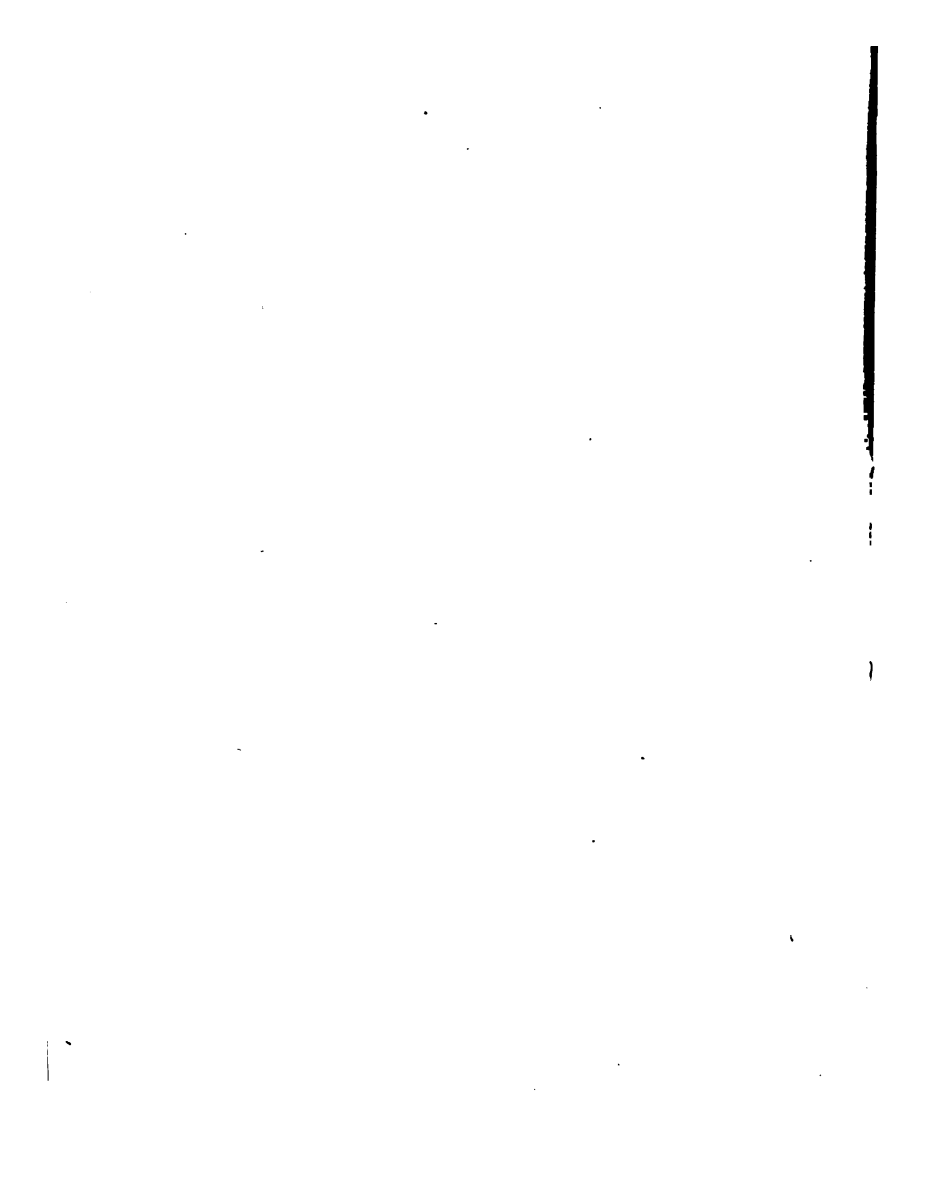
2. When tariffs are prohibitory, great trusts will be formed at home to monopolize production and force up prices.

3. Such duties provoke retaliation by foreign nations and thus much harm is done.

4. The natural laws of production and commerce will secure the best results for all parties when least interfered with.

204. Resolved, that the Universal Adoption of Free Trade would be Beneficial to all Nations.

[This question differs from 202 and 203 mainly in taking a wider range. It might be argued that free trade would be good for the mass of mankind but not for our nation; or that it would be beneficial if all nations adopted it, but not if confined to a few or to one.]



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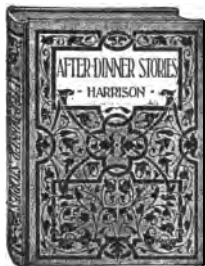
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What is more disagreeable than a faulty pronunciation? No other defect so clearly shows a lack of culture. ¶ This book contains over 5,000 words on which most of us are apt to trip. ¶ They are here pronounced in the clearest and simplest manner, and according to the best authority. ¶ It is more readily consulted than a dictionary, and is just as reliable.

PRACTICAL SYNONYMS

By John H. Bechtel

A new word is a new tool. ¶ This book will not only enlarge your vocabulary, but will show you how to express the exact shade of meaning you have in mind, and will cultivate a more precise habit of thought and speech. ¶ It will be found invaluable to busy journalists, merchants, lawyers, or clergymen, and as an aid to teachers no less than to the boys and girls under their care.

READY MADE SPEECHES

By George Hapgood, Esq.

Pretty much everybody in these latter days, is now and again called upon "to say a few words in public." ¶ Unfortunately, however, but few of us are gifted with the power of ready and graceful speech. ¶ This is a book of carefully planned model speeches to aid those who, without some slight help, must remain silent. ¶ There is a preliminary chapter of general advice to speakers.

AFTER-DINNER STORIES

By John Harrison

The dinner itself may be ever so good, and yet prove a failure if there is no mirth to enliven the company. ¶ Nothing adds so much zest to an occasion of this kind as a good story well told. ¶ Here are hundreds of the latest, best, brightest, and most catchy stories, all of them short and pithy, and so easy to remember that anyone can tell them successfully. ¶ There are also a number of selected toasts suitable to all occasions.

TOASTS

By William Pittenger

Most men dread being called upon to respond to a toast or to make an address. ¶ What would you not give for the ability to be rid of this embarrassment? No need to give much when you can learn the art from this little book. ¶ It will tell you how to do it; not only that, but by example it will show the way. ¶ It is valuable not alone to the novice, but to the experienced speaker, who will gather from it many suggestions.

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THE DEBATER'S TREASURY

By William Pittenger

There is no greater ability than the power of skillful and forcible debate, and no accomplishment more readily acquired if the person is properly directed. ¶ In this little volume are directions for organizing and conducting debating societies and practical suggestions for all who desire to discuss questions in public. ¶ There is also a list of over 200 questions for debate, with arguments both affirmative and negative.

PUNCTUATION

By Paul Allardyce

Few persons can punctuate properly; to avoid mistakes many do not punctuate at all. ¶ A perusal of this book will remove all difficulties and make all points clear. ¶ The rules are plainly stated and freely illustrated, thus furnishing a most useful volume. ¶ The author is everywhere recognized as the leading authority upon the subject, and what he has to say is practical, concise, and comprehensive.

ORATORY

By Henry Ward Beecher

Few men ever enjoyed a wider experience or achieved a higher reputation in public speaking than Mr. Beecher. ¶ What he had to say on this subject was born of experience, and his own inimitable style was at once both statement and illustration of his theme. ¶ This volume is a unique and masterly treatise on the fundamental principles of true oratory.

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CONVERSATION

By J. P. Mahaffy

Some people are accused of talking too much. But no one is ever taken to task for talking too well. ¶ Of all the accomplishments of modern society, that of being an agreeable conversationalist holds first place. Nothing is more delightful or valuable. ¶ To suggest what to say, just how and when to say it, is the general aim of this work, and it succeeds most admirably in its purpose.

READING

AS A FINE ART

By Ernest Legouvé

The ability to read aloud well, whether at the fireside or on the public platform, is a fine art. ¶ The directions and suggestions contained in this work of standard authority will go far toward the attainment of this charming accomplishment. ¶ The work is especially recommended to teachers and others interested in the instruction of public school pupils.

SOCIALISM Socialism is "in the air." ¶ References
By Charles H. Olin to the subject are constantly appearing
in newspapers, magazines, and other
publications. ¶ But few persons except the socialists them-
selves have more than a dim comprehension of what it really
means. ¶ This book gives in a clear and interesting manner
a complete idea of the economic doctrines taught by the best
socialists.

JOURNALISM What is news, how is it obtained, how
By Charles H. Olin handled, and how can one become a
Journalist? ¶ These questions are all
answered in this book, and detailed instructions are given for
obtaining a position and writing up all kinds of "assign-
ments." ¶ It shows what to avoid and what to cultivate,
and contains chapters on book reviewing, dramatic criticism
and proofreading.

VENTRILOQUISM Although always a delightful form
By Charles H. Olin of entertainment, Ventriloquism is
to most of us more or less of a
mystery ¶ It need be so no longer. ¶ This book exposes
the secrets of the art completely, and shows how almost
anyone may learn to "throw the voice" both near and far.
¶ Directions for the construction of automatons are given
as well as good dialogue for their successful operation.
¶ Fully illustrated.

CONUNDRUMS

By Dean Rivers

Conundrums sharpen our wits and lead us to think quickly. ¶ They are also a source of infinite amusement and pleasure, whiling away tedious hours and putting everyone in good humor. ¶ This book contains an excellent collection of over a thousand of the latest, brightest, and most up-to-date conundrums, to which are added many Biblical, poetical, and French conundrums.

MAGIC

By Ellis Stanyon

There is no more delightful form of entertainment than that afforded by the performances of a magician. ¶ Mysterious as these performances appear, they may be very readily learned if carefully explained. ¶ This book embraces full and detailed descriptions of all the well known tricks with coins, handkerchiefs, hats, flowers, and cards, together with a number of novelties not previously produced or explained. ¶ Fully illustrated.

HYPNOTISM

By Edward H. Eldridge, A. M.

There is no more popular or interesting form of entertainment than hypnotic exhibitions, and everyone would like to know how to hypnotize. ¶ By following the simple and concise instructions contained in this complete manual anyone may, with a little practice, readily learn how to exercise this unique and strange power.

WHIST

By Cavendish
Twenty-third Edition

"According to Cavendish" is now almost as familiar an expression as "according to Hoyle." ¶ No whist player, whether a novice or an expert, can afford to be without the aid and support of Cavendish. No household in which the game is played is complete without a copy of this book. ¶ This edition contains all of the matter found in the English publication and at one-fourth the cost.

PARLOR GAMES

By Helen E. Hollister

"What shall we do to amuse ourselves and our friends?" is a question frequently propounded on rainy days and long winter evenings. ¶ This volume most happily answers this question, as it contains a splendid collection of all kinds of games for amusement, entertainment, and instruction. ¶ The games are adapted to both old and young, and all classes will find them both profitable and interesting.

ASTRONOMY:

The Sun and His Family

By Julia MacNair Wright

Can you tell what causes day and night, seasons and years, tides and eclipses? Why is the sky blue and Mars red? What are meteors and shooting stars? ¶ These and a thousand other questions are answered in a most fascinating way in this highly interesting volume. Few books contain as much valuable material so pleasantly packed in so small a space. ¶ Illustrated.

BOTANY :
The Story of Plant Life

By Julia MacNair Wright

The scientific study of Botany made as interesting as a fairy tale. ¶ It is better reading than such tales, because of the profit. ¶ Each chapter is devoted to the month of the year in which plants of that month are in evidence. Not only is the subject treated with accuracy, but there is given much practical information as to the care and treatment of plants and flowers. ¶ Illustrated.

FLOWERS:
How to Grow Them

By Eben E. Rexford

Every woman loves flowers, but few succeed in growing them. With the help so clearly given in this book no one need fail. ¶ It treats mainly of indoor flowers and plants—those for window gardening; all about their selection, care, soil, air, light, warmth, etc. ¶ The chapter on table decoration alone is worth the price of the book. ¶ While the subject of flowers is quite thoroughly covered, the style used is plain, simple, and free from all technicalities.

DANCING

By Marguerite Wilson

A complete instructor, beginning with the first positions and steps and leading up to the square and round dances. ¶ It contains a full list of calls for all of the square dances, and the appropriate music for each figure, the etiquette of the dances, and 100 figures for the german. ¶ It is unusually well illustrated by a large number of original drawings. ¶ Without doubt the best book on the subject.

ASTROLOGY

By M. M. Macgregor If you wish to obtain a horoscope of your entire life, or if you would like to know in what business or profession you will best succeed, what friends you should make, whom you should marry, the kind of a person to choose for a business partner, or the time of the month in which to begin an enterprise, you will find these and hundreds of other vital questions solved in this book by the science of Astrology.

PHYSIOGNOMY

By Leila Lomax How can we judge whether a man may be trusted to handle money for us? ¶ How can a woman analyze a man who would marry her? ¶ Partly by words, partly by voice, partly by reputation, but more than all by looks—the shape of the head, the set of the jaw, the line of the mouth, the glance of the eye. ¶ Physiognomy as explained in this book shows clearly how to read character with every point explained by illustrations and photographs.

GRAPHOLOGY:

How to Read Character from Handwriting

By Clifford Howard

Do you know that every time you write five or six lines you furnish a complete record of your character? Anyone who understands Graphology can tell by simply examining your handwriting just what sort of a person you are. ¶ There is no method of character reading that is more interesting, more trustworthy, and more valuable than that of Graphology, and it is the aim of this volume to enable anyone to become a master of this most fascinating art.

CURIOUS FACTS

By Clifford Howard

Why do you raise your hat to a lady? and why are you always careful to offer the right hand and not the left? ¶ Is there a good reason for the buttons on the sleeve of your coat? ¶ How did your family name originate? ¶ Is it true that it takes nine tailors to make a man, and if so, why, forsooth? ¶ These and scores of equally interesting questions find answers here. Open it at any page and you will see something you have wanted to know all your life.

PRACTICAL PALMISTRY

By Henry Frith

The hand shows the man, but many who believe in palmistry have found no ready access to its principles. ¶ This little guide to it is complete, trustworthy, and yet simple in arrangement. ¶ With this book and a little practice anyone may read character surely, recall past events, and forecast the future. ¶ Fully illustrated.

CIVICS:

What Every Citizen Should Know

By George Lewis

This book answers a multitude of questions of interest to everyone. ¶ It gives intelligent, concise, and complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties, Basis of Taxation, and fully explains the meaning of Habeas Corpus, Free Coinage, Civil Service, Australian Ballot, and a great number of other equally interesting subjects.

LAW, AND HOW TO KEEP OUT OF IT

By Paschal H. Coggins, Esq.

Most legal difficulties arise from ignorance of the minor points of law. ¶ This book furnishes to the busy man and woman knowledge of just such points as are most likely to arise in every-day affairs, and thus protects them against mental worry and financial loss. ¶ Not only is this information liberally given, but every point is so explained and illustrated that the reader will not only understand the law on the subject, but cannot fail to remember it.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY

By Edward S. Ellis, A. M.

All literature abounds in classical allusions, but many do not understand their meaning. ¶ The force of an argument or the beauty of an illustration is therefore often lost. ¶ To avoid this, everyone should have at hand a complete dictionary such as this. ¶ It contains all the classical allusions worth knowing, and they are so ready of access as to require little or no time in looking up.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES

By Edward S. Ellis, A. M.

Plutarch was the most famous biographer and one of the most delightful essayists who ever lived. ¶ To him we are indebted for an intimate acquaintance with many famous Greeks and Romans who made history and who still live. ¶ This book is a condensed form of the original "Lives." ¶ All the personages likely to be inquired about are mentioned, and what is told of them is just what one most wishes to know.

THE DOG

By John Maxtee

Every dog owner should know how to choose a dog, how to house and feed him, how to exercise and train him, and how to get him back to condition if he is out of sorts. ¶ All the essentials of dog keeping are here, from kennel to show-bench, and from biscuits to flea-bane. ¶ For the one who wants a cheap but expert dog encyclopedia in little space this is the only book.

GOLF

By Horace Hutchinson

Golf, to-day, is a synonym for "outdoors" to thousands of busy people.

¶ This standard book gives a complete history of the game, together with instructions for the selection of implements, and full directions for playing. ¶ Much interesting information relating to celebrated links and famous players is presented. ¶ A convenient glossary, together with the rules and etiquette of the game, is appended.

HEALTH: HOW TO GET AND KEEP IT

By Walter V. Woods, M. D.

What is the use of dumb bells every morning and rigid dieting three times a day when there is an open drain in the cellar? ¶ Why shield the baby from draughts and then feed him on infected milk? ¶ Do you know the things that make for Health?—proper exercise, rest, bathing, eating, ventilation, and good plumbing—these are only a few of them? ¶ This book tells what Health is, what makes it, what hurts it, and how to get and how to keep it.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

By F. J. Warwick

Lives can be saved and much suffering prevented by the study of this work. ¶ What to do in all kinds of accidents, as well as in the first stages of illness, with a brief and simple statement of the human anatomy, constitute the chief features of the book. ¶ It is written in a plain and simple way, easily understood, and its value is further increased by its copious illustrations.

NURSING

By S. Virginia Levis

Every household has its serious illnesses, but few families can afford a professional nurse. ¶ This book is the next best thing, better in some respects, as anyone can easily follow its instructions, and when once learned they are always available. ¶ The fullest particulars are given for the care of the sick in all the simple as well as the serious ailments of life.

ELECTRICITY

By George L. Fowler

An interesting and thoroughly reliable presentation of the subject for the amateur or skilled electrician. ¶ If you wish to install an electric door-bell, construct a telephone, wire a house, or understand the workings of a dynamo, this volume will furnish the required information. ¶ A practical book of inestimable value to everyone.

BUSINESS LETTERS

By Calvin O. Althouse

Business letters should be business getters. ¶ An expert here shows by numerous complete examples from real business how to write business letters effectively. ¶ There are letters of information, application, introduction, recommendation, letters to order goods, sell goods, collection letters, and indeed every letter a business man needs. ¶ The book includes also a full list of business forms.

SHAKESPEAREAN QUOTATIONS

By C. S. Rex

On every human experience and emotion the great poet shed the light of his genius. ¶ Here are more than one thousand subjects, arranged alphabetically, and under each is given from one to twenty apt quotations. ¶ It is Shakespeare condensed, in a form for practical and universal use.

PHRENOLOGY

By Chas. H. Olin

Tells how to examine the head and learn how its shape influences character. ¶ With a little study of this fascinating science you can analyze your friends' characters, provide unlimited amusement, give useful advice, and find a way to success for yourself and others. ¶ Fully illustrated.

CHICKENS

By A. T. Johnson

Illustrated. ¶ A book that tells all about Chickens, how to obtain success with artificial and natural incubation, how to combat disease and vermin, how to feed and otherwise care for the growing brood. ¶ It is thoroughly modern and scientific and at the same time unusually readable.

BIBLICAL QUOTATIONS

By John H. Bechtel

The Bible is a storehouse of human wisdom, and this book is the key

to it. ¶ Thousands of quotations are here arranged alphabetically by subjects, providing instantly an apt illustration for any phase of experience. ¶ The book makes the Bible useful in business, literature, education, politics, club life, social affairs, and many other fields apart from religion. Fully indexed.

THE HORSE

By C. T. Davies

A compact but complete encyclopædia of horse knowledge. ¶ It tells how to choose a horse and tell his age, how to raise horses, feed, stable, and care for them, train them to saddle and harness, and cure their ailments. ¶ It is based on the latest researches of veterinary science and is fully illustrated. ¶ A book that will save its cost a hundred times over to any horse owner.

HOME GAMES

By George Hapgood, Esq.

A collection of the newest and best ways of amusing people who have come together for a good time. ¶ Games with cards, pencil and paper, charades, action games, games of thought and memory, and many new ideas for "forfeits" are among the novel suggestions in the book. ¶ The entertainments are adapted for both older and younger people, and every game is clearly explained. ¶ A convenient index helps in finding the game needed for any occasion.

STORIES WORTH TELLING

By Herbert Leonard Coggins

Here is the cream of all the funny stories, and not an objectionable one among them. They are all the kind that tickle when you taste, and explode when you take them in. The book is as funny as human nature, which is saying a good deal, but not too much. Illustrated with 100 pictures by Claire Victor Dwiggins, whose whimsical conceits add to the fun of the book.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW

By Paschal H. Coggins, Esq.

Anyone may be called upon to preside at a meeting. This is parliamentary law in a nutshell, for people who need plain rules, and the reasons for them, arranged for quick use. It is simple, sensible, free from technical terms, readable, but very complete. No club or society officer can afford to be without it.

